

10/691387

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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

key terms

L1 376 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W) CANIS
AND (TR!CHOPHYTON OR T) (W) MENTAGROPHYT?
L2 143 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (MICROSPOR? OR
M) (W) GYPSEUM
L3 13 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (RINGWORM OR RING
WORM OR TINEA OR EPIDERMOPHYTOSIS OR TR!CHOPHYTOSIS)

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 29 Apr 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:371283 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:423806
TITLE: Peptides for the treatment of **tinea**
INVENTOR(S): Cavanagh, Heather; Sheales, Leath
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Charles Sturt University, Australia
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005037861	A1	20050428	WO 2004-AU1430	20041018
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			

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AU 2004281856	A1	20050428	AU 2004-281856		20041018
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 2003-905718	A	20031017
			WO 2004-AU1430	W	20041018

AB The invention discloses peptides suitable for treatment of tinea, as well as processes for producing peptides and compns. for treatment of tinea.

REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 30 Mar 2005

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:272305 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:279971

TITLE: Clinical identification of common species of dermatophytes by PCR and PCR-RFLP

AUTHOR(S) : Ding, Juan; Li, Jiawen; Liu, Zhixiang; Tan, Zhiqian

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Union Hospital, Tongji Medical College, Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Wuhan, 430022, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Journal of Huazhong University of Science and Technology, Medical Sciences (2004), 24(6), 642-644

CODEN: JHUSAW; ISSN: 1672-0733

PUBLISHER: Huazhong University of Science and Technology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB To find a fast and efficient way of identifying seven common dermatophytes in clin. practice, the authors used the techniques of polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) targeting the topoisomerase II gene. The DNA of 7 dermatophytes, along with *Candida albicans*, *Aspergillus terreus* and *Aspergillus flavus* were amplified by consensus primer dPsD1. They were then subjected to a second PCR with primers dPsD2 and species-specific primers PST and PsME sep. Six of the products generated by dPsD2 were digested with restriction enzyme Hinc II. DNA fragments of 3390 bp and 2380 bp were amplified by using consensus primer dPsD1 and dPsD2 from the genomic DNA of each dermatophyte species sep. By combining the results of the two species-specific primer sets (PsT and PsME), all species of dermatophyte yielded unique sizes-set of PCR products except for T.

mentagrophytes and *T. tonsurans*. From the restriction profiles of Hinc II, 6 of the 7 dermatophytoses were diagnosed to species level including ***T. mentagrophytes*** and *T.*

tonsurans. By combining the results of the PCR and PCR-RFLP, the 7 common dermatophytes can be identified to species level. It is conclude that the multiplex PCR and PCR-RFLP identification targeting the DNA topoisomerase II gene is rapid and efficient.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 16 Sep 2004

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:754415 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:254615

TITLE: Pyridinium salt compounds, their preparation, and

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/691387

INVENTOR(S): therapeutic, agricultural, and industrial uses
Klein, Richard B.; Selph, Jeffrey L.; Partridge,
John J.; Reinhard, John F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mycosol, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004078136	A2	20040916	WO 2004-US6437	20040303
WO 2004078136	A3	20041216		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004218452	A1	20040916	AU 2004-218452	20040303
CA 2517461	AA	20040916	CA 2004-2517461	20040303
US 2004224984	A1	20041111	US 2004-792465	20040303
US 2004235898	A1	20041125	US 2004-792496	20040303
EP 1601652	A2	20051207	EP 2004-716873	20040303
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004007991	A	20060307	BR 2004-7991	20040303
CN 1756744	A	20060405	CN 2004-80005708	20040303
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2003-450599P	P 20030303
			US 2003-480995P	P 20030623
			US 2003-524775P	P 20031125
			US 2003-524784P	P 20031125
			US 2003-525075P	P 20031125
			WO 2004-US6437	A 20040303

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 141:254615
AB The invention discloses pyridinium salt compds. and methods of their use in medicine, particularly in the prophylaxis and treatment of inflammatory conditions, infectious conditions, and immune disorders. The invention also discloses methods for controlling fungi and/or bacteria. Addnl., the invention discloses controlling fungal or bacterial infestations relating to industrial and agricultural uses. The invention may also be used to control insects. Preparation of e.g. 1-ethyl-(E,E)-2,6-bis[2-(4-(pyrrolidinyl)phenyl)ethenyl]pyridinium chloride is described.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:310830 HCAPLUS

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

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DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:297479
TITLE: Methods of treating fungal infections using lupeol
INVENTOR(S): Gibson, David J.; Carlson, Robert M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Regents of The University of Minnesota, USA;
Naternorth Technologies, LLC
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of
U.S. Pat. Appl. 2002 128,210.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004072807	A1	20040415	US 2003-431351	20030507
US 6951847	B2	20051004		
US 2002128210	A1	20020912	US 2001-969553	20011001
US 6642217	B2	20031104		
US 2006025389	A1	20060202	US 2005-208445	20050819
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-237756P	P 20000929
			US 2001-969553	A2 20011001
			US 2003-431351	A1 20030507

AB The invention is directed to methods of treating fungal and yeast infections using lupeol or solvates, hydrates, or clathrates thereof. The method also encompasses methods of treating fungal and yeast infections by administering to a mammal in need of such treatment a therapeutically effective amount of lupeol. Among the methods used include topical formulations for the improvement of skin appearance.

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 28 Jan 2004

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:69967 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:400807

TITLE: PCR and PCR-RFLP techniques targeting the DNA topoisomerase II gene for rapid clinical diagnosis of the etiologic agent of dermatophytosis

AUTHOR(S): Kamiya, Atsushi; Kikuchi, Akihiko; Tomita, Yasushi; Kanbe, Toshio

CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Neural Disease and Cancer, Department of Dermatology, Nagoya Graduate School of Medicine, Aichi, 466-8550, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science (2004), 34(1), 35-48

CODEN: JDSCEI; ISSN: 0923-1811

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB We have focused on the DNA topoisomerase II genes of several pathogenic fungi, and developed polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) methods targeting this gene for identification of dermatophytes. The objective of this study was to assess the availability of the PCR-based identification for an etiol. study of dermatophytosis, by testing these PCR and

PCR-RFLP methods for stability and reproducibility. Three hundred and fifty-six dermatophyte strains were isolated from 305 patients with **tinea**, and their genomic DNAs were used as templates for the PCR using primer mixes (PsT, PsME, dPsD1 or dPsD2) composed of gene-specific primers for identification of dermatophytes to the species level. The genomic DNAs of *Trichophyton rubrum* were further subjected to sub-repeat element anal. of the nontranscribed spacer (NTS) of ribosomal DNA (rDNA). In this study, six dermatophyte species (*T. rubrum*, ***Trichophyton mentagrophytes***, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, ***Microsporum canis***, ***Microsporum gypseum***, and *Epidermophyton floccosum*) were obtained. In all cases, the identifications obtained from the PCR and PCR-RFLP targeting the DNA topoisomerase II gene coincided with those from the conventional morphol. features-based identification technique. The sensitivity of the PCR-based identification was found to be a colony of approx. 3 mm in diameter. Furthermore, *T. rubrum* was divided into three groups (17 types) on the basis of the sizes and nos. of the products generated from the TRS-1 region, and three types from the TRS-2 region. We concluded that the PCR and PCR-RFLP targeting the DNA topoisomerase II gene were rapid, stable, and reproducible for species identification of dermatophytes, and thus are convenient tools for an etiol. study of dermatophytosis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 08 Apr 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:268269 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:396809

TITLE: Direct detection of dermatophytes in skin samples based on sequences of the chitin synthase 1 (CHS1) gene

AUTHOR(S): Kano, Rui; Hirai, Asuka; Muramatsu, Masato; Watari, Toshihiro; Hasegawa, Atsuhiko

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathobiology, Nihon University School of Veterinary Medicine, Kanagawa, 252-8510, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Veterinary Medical Science (2003), 65(2), 267-270

CODEN: JVMSEQ; ISSN: 0916-7250

PUBLISHER: Japanese Society of Veterinary Science

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB For the direct detection of dermatophytes in skin scrapings and hairs from animals, a primer pair specific to the chitin synthase 1 (CHS1) gene of dermatophytes was constructed. By PCR anal. with the primer pair, dermatophyte DNA could be diagnosed directly and rapidly in clin. skin samples.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 Feb 2003

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:109831 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:352743

TITLE: Method of preparing vaccine for prophylaxis and treatment of dermatophytosis in domestic and laboratory animals

INVENTOR(S): Khanis, A. Yu.; Gafurova, A. M.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Russia
 SOURCE: Russ., No pp. given
 CODEN: RUXXE7
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RU-2192885	C2	20021120	RU 2001-102669	20010130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			RU 2001-102669	20010130

AB The invention relates to prophylaxis and treatment of dermatophytosis in animals. Method involves inoculation and sep. growing cultures of fungi *Microsporum canis*, *M. gypseum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* followed by preparing fungal homogenates. Ribotane is used as immunomodulating agent and formalin is used as inactivating agent. Fungal elements: conidia, macroconidia, arthrospores, chlamydospores, microconidia are taken in any ratio in homogenates. Immunogenic vaccine comprises 25-50 million of fungal elements in 1 mL. Method provides preparing immunogenic vaccine with low reactivity and decreased concentration of fungal cells in 1 mL of vaccine. Vaccine does not cause neg. body response and produces immunity for 12 mo, not less.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 22 Nov 2002

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:884647 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:317402

TITLE: Dermatophytes isolated from patients in University Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

AUTHOR(S): Ng, K. P.; Soo-Hoo, T. S.; Na, S. L.; Ang, L. S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Microbiology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, 50603, Malay.

SOURCE: Mycopathologia (2002), 155(4), 203-206

CODEN: MYCPAH; ISSN: 0301-486X

PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Some 576 dermatophytes were isolated from patients with a variety of skin infections from Jan. 1993 to May 2000. Ten species of dermatophytes were identified: *Epidermophyton floccosum* (0.7%), *Microsporum audouinii* (1.1%), *M. canis* (3.1%), *M. gypseum* (0.3%), *Trichophyton concentricum* (3.5%), *T. equinum* (0.2%), *T. mentagrophytes* (36.%), *T. rubrum* (53.8%), *T. verrucosum* (0.2) and *T. violaceum* (1.0%). The body sites most frequently affected by dermatophytes were the buttocks, nails and trunk. Anthropophilic dermatophytes made up 60.1% of the isolates; the most common species was *T. rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* were the two main zoophilic dermatophytes. *T. mentagrophytes* was isolated from all body sites except the scalp. *M. canis* was found to be associated with domestic dogs and was not isolated from ethnic Malays. The only geophilic dermatophyte was *M. gypseum*, an uncommon dermatophyte associated with *tinea pedis*.

REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR

10/691387

THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 10 Jun 2001

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:418513 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:251476

TITLE: Use of lichen as antifungal drug against
superficial fungal infections

AUTHOR(S): Shahi, Sushil K.; Shukla, Amritech C.; Dikshit,
Anupam; Upreti, D. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biological Product Laboratory, Botany Department,
University of Allahabad, Allahabad, 211002, India

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Sciences
(2001), 22/4A-23/1A, 169-172

CODEN: JMASF6

PUBLISHER: Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB During antifungal screening, the aqueous exts. of some lichens,
Everniastrum cirrhatum, were tested at different concns. against human
pathogenic fungi (dermatophytes), Epidermophyton floccosum,
Microsporum audouinii, M. nanum, **M. canis**,
M. gypseum, **Trichophyton**
mentagrophytes, T. rubrum, T. violaceum and T. tonsurans by
MSGIT of Shahi et al, (1997). The lichen Everniastrum cirrhatum was
found effective at 40 µl/mL at which concentration extract showed fungistatic
action, while the min. fungicidal concns. (MCCs) were found to be 60
µl/mL against human pathogenic fungi. The extract at MCCs showed
heavy doses of inoculum potential and its toxicity did not expire even
up to 24 mo of storage. The extract did not exhibit any adverse effect
on mammalian skin up to 10% concentration. The extract of E. cirrhatum was
formulated in the form of ointment subjected to clin. trials at MLN
Medical College, Allahabad. Ten patients, showing pos. potassium
hydroxide (KOH) results at the start of the trial were selected. The
patients were diagnosed as having **tinea corporis**,
tinea cruris or **tinea pedis**. All patients were
treated with the ointment twice a day for 3 wk. At the end of
medication, 35.0% of the patients recovered completely, while 40.0%
showed significant improvement. No KOH neg. cases of relapse were
observed when the patients were re-examined after two months following the
end of treatment, thereby denoting the absence of relapse. The
ointment was found cost effective, had a long shelf life and showed no
adverse effects. Thus, the essential oil could be used as the
potential source of an antidermatophytic agent after undergoing
successful multicenter clin. trials.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR
THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 16 Apr 1998

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:212354 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:278541

TITLE: Butenafine

AUTHOR(S): Mcneely, Wendy; Spencer, Caroline M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Adis International Limited, Auckland, N. Z.

SOURCE: Drugs (1998), 55(3), 405-412

CODEN: DRUGAY; ISSN: 0012-6667

PUBLISHER: Adis International Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 LANGUAGE: English

AB A review with 19 refs. Butenafine is a new antifungal agent with primary fungicidal activity against dermatophytes such as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Microsporum canis* and *Trichophyton rubrum* which cause tinea infections. ¹⁴C-labeled butenafine (=30 µg/g tissue) was found within guinea-pig dorsal skin 24 h after topical application. Most of the drug was distributed into the epidermis including the horny layer. Small amts. were found in the dermis, probably transported via sebaceous glands and hair follicles. In vitro, the min. concentration that completely inhibited growth of dermatophytes (MIC) and the min. fungicidal concns. (MFC) for butenafine against *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* were similar (0.012 to 0.05 mg/L) and were 4 to 130 times lower than those for naftifine, tolnaftate, clotrimazole and bifonazole. It also has greater activity against *T. rubrum*, *M. gypseum* and *Epidermophyton floccosum* when compared with naftifine, tolnaftate and clotrimazole; comparisons with bifonazole against these strains were not available. Assessment after 1 wk's treatment in patients with tinea pedis revealed that mycol. cure rates were greater in those who received twice-daily butenafine for 1 wk or once-daily butenafine for 4 wk than in placebo recipients. Mycol. and overall cure rates were either further increased or maintained up to 5 wk after treatment cessation compared with end-of-treatment values. In patients with tinea cruris or tinea corporis who received once-daily butenafine 1% for 2 wk, the mycol. and overall cure rates continued to increase for up to 4 wk after treatment cessation.

REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 1997

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:606319 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:272284

TITLE: The sensitivity of dermatophytes to the antimicrobial activity of manuka honey and other honey

AUTHOR(S): Brady, N. F.; Molan, P. C.; Harfoot, C. G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Waikato, Hamilton, N. Z.

SOURCE: ~~Pharmaceutical Sciences~~ (1996), 2(10), 471-473
 CODEN: PHSCFB; ISSN: 1356-6881

PUBLISHER: Royal Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Honey has been reported to have antifungal activity and so was tested against clin. isolates of the common dermatophyte species which cause tinea in man. A honey with an average level of hydrogen peroxide, and a manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium* J. R. and G. Forst, family Myrtaceae) honey with an average level of non-peroxide antibacterial activity were used. An agar well diffusion assay was used, the contents of the wells being replaced with freshly prepared honey solns. at 24-h intervals over the 3-4 days of incubation. The lowest concns. (% volume/volume, in steps of 5%) of manuka honey with catalase added to remove hydrogen peroxide, and of the other honey (without catalase) showed that inhibition of growth around the wells were, resp., *Epidermophyton floccosum* 25%, 10%; *Microsporum*

canis 25%, 15%; *Microsporium gypseum* 55%, 20%; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* var. *interdigitale* 45%, 15%; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* var. *mentagrophytes* 25%, 15%; *Trichophyton rubrum* 20%, 5% and *Trichophyton tonsurans* 25%, 20%. No inhibitory activity was detected with the other honey at 50% (volume/volume) with catalase added. The results of this investigation show that the common dermatophytes are sensitive to the antimicrobial activity of honey, indicating that clin. evaluation of honey in the treatment of **tineas** is warranted. This would determine whether the hydrogen peroxide or the non-peroxide antifungal agent diffuses better into the skin.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:453584 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 71:53584

TITLE: Decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-ones, dodecachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalenes as bactericides

INVENTOR(S): Block, Seymour S.; Darley, Merrill M.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Allied Chemical Corp.

SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3448194	A	19690603	US 1966-547426	19660504
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1966-547426	A 19660504

AB The title compds. are tested for effectiveness in combating microorganisms. Thus, 15 + 15 mm. absorbant paper squares are impregnated with 1 mg. DMCP (decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[cd]pentalen-2-one) dissolved in acetone, dried, and placed either on agar plates containing 0.5 ml. of selected bacterial culture in broth/100 ml. agar and the plates incubated 24 hrs. at 37° or on agar plates containing a suspension of spores of fungus and the plates incubated 21 days at 30°. The plates are examined for zones of inhibition around and under the treated papers. DMCP dilns. are also culture tested. DMCP is effective in inhibiting the growth of *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus agalactiae*, *Bacillus subtilis*, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (in a small degree), *Corynebacterium diphtheriae* *mitis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *trichophyton rubrum*, and ***microsporium canis***. Similar results are obtained with numerous DMCP-alc., -amine, -ketone, and -malonic acid derivative adducts; some of which are also effective against *Salmonella typhosa*, *Aerobacter aerogenes*, *Bacillus cereus*, ***trichophyton mentagrophytes***, *microsporium audouini*, ***microsporium gypseum***, and *tinea tonsurans*. The compds. are used to combat commonly encountered microorganisms; particularly gram-pos. bacteria and dermatophytic fungi.

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 13 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:431307 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:31307
 TITLE: In vitro and in vivo action of the glycoalkaloids
 of *Solanum laciniatum*, solamargine, and
 solasonine, on some strains of dermatophytes
 AUTHOR(S): Alkiewicz, Jan; Gertig, Henryk; Kamyszek,
 Franciszek; Kowalewski, Zdzislaw; Moderski,
 Florian
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Akad. Med., Zaklad Mikologii Lekarskiej, Poznan,
 Pol.
 SOURCE: Dissertationes Pharmaceuticae et Pharmacologicae
 (1966), 18(6), 553-9
 CODEN: DPHFAK; ISSN: 0012-3870
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Polish
 AB The glycoalkaloids of *S. laciniatum*, solamargine plus solasonine or
 solamargine alone, were investigated to determine any medical value in
 dermatoses. The fungistatic activity was tested against the following
 pathogens: *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* var
granulosum, *T. mentagrophytes* var *interdigitale*,
T. mentagrophytes var *asteroides*,
Microsporum gypseum, *M. canis*,
Epidermophyton floccosum, and *Candida albicans*. In all cases pos.
 results were obtained. Guinea pigs and rabbits were infected with
T. mentagrophytes var *granulosum* or *M.*
canis. Treatment was with a 0.5% ointment of 0.5 g.
 glycoalkaloid in 50 g. of yellow vaseline and 50 g. lanolin. The
 mixture of solamargine and solasonine in a yellow vaseline and lanoline
 base was effective in *trichophytosis*.

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L4 216 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
 L5 43 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR
 IMMUNIZ? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)
 L6 30 DUP REM L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-333295 [34] WPIDS
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-103602
 TITLE: Novel peptide for controlling growth of fungus that
 is capable of causing **tinea**, useful for
treating tinea.
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 C03 D16
 INVENTOR(S): CAVANAGH, H; SHEALES, L
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (UYST-N) UNIV STURT CHARLES
 COUNTRY COUNT: 108
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2005037861	A1	20050428	(200534)*	EN	33
RW: AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW					

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005037861	A1	WO 2004-AU1430	20041018

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: AU 2003-905718 20031017

AN 2005-333295 [34] WPIDS

AB WO2005037861 A UPAB: 20050527

NOVELTY - A peptide (I) for controlling the growth of a fungus that is
 capable of causing **tinea**, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A peptide (I) having sequence chosen from
 Ala-Ile-Lys-Leu-Val-Gln-Ser-Pro, Ala-Ile-Lys-Leu-Val-Gln-Ser-Pro-Asn-
 Gly-Asn-Phe-Ala-Ser, Ala-Ile-Lys-Leu-Val-Gln-Ser-Pro-Asn-Gly-Asn-
 Phe-Ala-Ala-Ser-Phe-Val-Leu-Asp-Gly-Thr-Lys-Trp-Ile-Phe-Lys-Ser-Lys-
 Tyr-Tyr.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (1) nucleic acid (II) encoding (I);
- (2) a vector (III) comprising (II);
- (3) a cell (IV) comprising (III); and
- (4) a composition (V) for **treating tinea**

including (I).

ACTIVITY - Fungicide.

Antifungal activity was assessed by standard well diffusion assays, as follows. About 100 µl of each test peptide was added to 8 mm wells bored into agar plates prior to inoculation of the agar plate with a plug of actively growing fungus. Controls consisted of agar plates with 100 µl sterile saline added to wells. Sterile saline was consistently utilized for all re-suspensions and dilutions. All plates were incubated at 25 deg. C until growth of the test fungus (

Microsporum canis, M.gypseum,

Trichopyton tonsurans, T.rubrum, and T.

mentagrophytes) reached the control wells (time varies

according to fungal strain) and the distance from the well to the

fungal margin was measured, in mm, for all wells. Results are

expressed as percent inhibition relative to control wells. Results

showed that the peptides exhibited greater than 50% and up to 97%

inhibition of growth of **M.canis, M.**

gypseum, T.tonsurans, T.rubrum, and T.

mentagrophytes.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Controls the growth of fungus (claimed).

USE - (I) is useful for **treating tinea**. (I)

is useful for controlling the growth of a fungus that is capable of causing **tinea**, which involves contacting fungus that is

capable of causing **tinea** with (I) (claimed).

Dwg.0/1

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 30 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005496418 EMBASE

TITLE: Difficulties in the diagnosis and **therapy** of skin **tinea** in children.

AUTHOR: Krajewska-Kulak E.; Niczyporuk W.; Bartoszewicz M.; Roszkowska I.; Lukaszuk C.; Moss E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. E. Krajewska-Kulak, Zaklad Pielęgniarstwa Ogólnego, AM, Pracownia Mikologiczna, ul. M. C. Skłodowskiej 7a, 15-096 Białystok, Poland. kulak@hotmail.pl

SOURCE: Przegląd Pediatryczny, (2005) Vol. 35, No. 2, pp. 78-82. .

Refs: 19

ISSN: 0137-723X CODEN: PPEDFY

COUNTRY: Poland

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Polish

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Dec 2005

Last Updated on STN: 1 Dec 2005

AB Introduction. Skin mycoses in the majority of cases present with a typical clinical picture. Diagnostic problem appears, however, when the disease occurs under different "masks" mimicking other disorders. The aim of the study was analysis of case records of patients with diagnosis of **tinea** hospitalized at the Department of Dermatology and Venerology, Medical University of Białystok, in the years 1981-2000. Materials and methods. We reviewed 24 547 case records, comprising 1260 children aged 1-14 years. Results. Skin **tinea** was diagnosed in 231 children (18.3% of all children - 1260). Seventy-six of children with skin **tinea** received improper ambulatory **therapy**. The highest percentage of improperly **treated** skin **tinea** was noted in 1999

(66.7%), 2000 (66.7%) and 1995 (63.6% of all **tinea** cases), respectively. Skin **tinea** incognito was diagnosed in 56 (73.7%) children. The greatest diagnostic-therapeutic problems were observed among children with **tinea** cutis glabrae superficialis, **tinea** superficialis capitis and **tinea** profunda capitis. The most prevalent etiologic factors were: **Microsporum canis**, **Trichophyton mentagrophytes**, **M. gypseum**, **Candida albicans**, **T. verucosum** and **T. violaceum**. Inappropriate ambulatory **therapy** in our patients included: corticosteroids (73.7%), antibiotics (35.5%), antihistamins (17.1%) and other medicines (11.8%). Conclusions. Our findings confirm that in suspicion of skin **tinea** before introduction of any **therapy** the mycological examination should be done.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004471022 EMBASE
 TITLE: Occupational skin infections.
 AUTHOR: Harries M.J.; Lear J.T.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.T. Lear, Department of Dermatology, Hope Hospital, Stott Lane, Salford, Manchester M6 8HD, United Kingdom. john.lear1@virgin.net
 SOURCE: Occupational Medicine, (2004) Vol. 54, No. 7, pp. 441-449.
 Refs: 77
 ISSN: 0962-7480 CODEN: OCMEE8
 COUNTRY: United Kingdom
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
 FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: English
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Nov 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Nov 2004

AB A number of skin infections may complicate different occupations depending on the working environment and level of exposure to a particular agent. These in turn may affect the productivity of an individual worker and ultimately the company as a whole. This review aims to highlight some common and important skin infections that may be acquired at work. Epidemiology, clinical features, diagnosis, **treatment** and **prevention** will be covered. .COPYRGT. Society of Occupational Medicine 2004; all rights reserved.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004378131 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15281399
 TITLE: Frequency and risk factors of dermatophytosis in students living in rural areas in Eskisehir, Turkey.
 AUTHOR: Metintas Selma; Kiraz Nuri; Arslantas Didem; Akgun Yurdanur; Kalyoncu Cemalettin; Kiremitci Abdurrahman; Unsal Alaettin
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Public Health, Osmangazi University Medical Faculty, Eskisehir, Turkey.. metintas@ada.net.tr
 SOURCE: Mycopathologia, (2004 May) Vol. 157, No. 4, pp. 379-82.

Journal code: 7505689. ISSN: 0301-486X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200408
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Jul 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 21 Aug 2004
 Entered Medline: 20 Aug 2004

AB Our study included 2384 students from five villages around Eskisehir, Turkey. We asked every student for their personal identification and also for their sanitation in order to get an idea about dermatophytosis. Samples taken from suspicious lesion were collected and inoculated onto Sabouraud dextrose agar slants. For identification of fungi which were grown, macroscopic appearance of colonies, microscopic examination and biochemical tests were used. We found suspicious lesions in 245 (10.3%) and diagnosed dermatophytosis in 86 (3.6%) of the students. The dermatophyte species were *Trichophyton rubrum* 37 (43%) at first, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* 17 (19.8%), *Microsporum canis* 11 (12.8%), *Microsporum gypseum* 8 (9.3%), *Epidermophyton floccosum* 6 (7%), *Trichophyton verrucosum* 6 (7%) and *Trichophyton violaceum* 1 (1.1%). *Tinea pedis* (59.3%) was the most frequent clinic form of dermatophytosis, followed by *tinea corporis* (22.1%), *tinea capitis* (9.3%), *tinea manum* (7.0%) and *tinea unguium* (2.3%). Older age, male gender, poor hygiene, living in dormitory, low level mother education, history of dermatophytosis within family and sanitary conditions were computed as independently variables associated with dermatophytosis infection. For **prevention** and control of dermatophyte infection in children living rural areas, field studies should be done and sanitary conditions should be improved.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005021892 EMBASE
 TITLE: [Dermatophytoses due to **Microsporum gypseum**: Report of eight cases and literature review].
 DERMATOFITOSIS POR **MICROSPORUM GYPSEUM**: DESCRIPCION DE OCHO CASOS Y REVISION DE LA LITERATURA.
 AUTHOR: Garcia-Martos P.; Ruiz-Aragon J.; Garcia-Agudo L.; Linares M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. P. Garcia-Martos, Avda. Ana de Viya, 13-2B, 11009 Cadiz, Spain. pigiem1983@yahoo.com.ar
 SOURCE: Revista Iberoamericana de Micologia, (2004) Vol. 21, No. 3, pp. 147-149. .
 Refs: 46
 ISSN: 1130-1406 CODEN: RIBMEI
 COUNTRY: Spain
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: Spanish
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Spanish
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jan 2005
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 2005

AB **Microsporum gypseum** is a geophilic fungus infrequent agent of human dermatophytoses and world-wide in distribution. In Cadiz, Spain, between 1997 and 2003, a study of 133 positive cases showed that the fifth more isolated dermatophyte was **M. gypseum** (6.0%), followed by **Trichophyton mentagrophytes** (24,8%), **Microsporum canis** (24,6%), **Trichophyton rubrum** (21,8%) y **Trichophyton violaceum** (6,8%). During 2003 the infection due to this fungus has been repeatedly observed in our area (17.5%). We report herein eight new cases of infection by **M. gypseum**. Our epidemiological data were compared with those obtained by other authors in other regions of Spain and in those reported in other countries.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004005006 EMBASE

TITLE: [Tinea capitis in the Santiago de Compostela health district].

TINEA CAPITIS EN EL AREA SANITARIA DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

AUTHOR: Monteagudo B.; Pereiro Jr. M.; Peteiro C.; Toribio J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Monteagudo, Departamento de Dermatologia, Facultad de Medicina, San Francisco, s/n, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain. benims@hotmail.com

SOURCE: Actas Dermo-Sifiliograficas, (2003) Vol. 94, No. 9, pp. 598-602. .

Refs: 79

ISSN: 0001-7310 .CODEN: ADSIAZ

COUNTRY: Spain

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
013 Dermatology and Venereology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: Spanish

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Spanish

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jan 2004

Last Updated on STN: 16 Jan 2004

AB In a study carried out in our Department between the years of 1985 and 1999, 196 cases of **tinea capitis** were observed, with 185 dermatophyte strains being isolated: **Microsporum canis** (139), **T. mentagrophytes** var. **Mentagrophytes** (29), **T. tonsurans** (7), **T. verrucosum** (2), **T. soudanense** (2), **T. megninii** (2), **T. violaceum** (1), **T. schoenleinii** (1), **T. mentagrophytes** var. **quinckeanum** (1) and **M. gypseum** (1). The age group most often affected corresponds to children under 10, with a slight predominance of males, Twenty-three (11.7%) of the patients were adults, 12 of them women over the age of 45.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004058549 EMBASE

TITLE: A Case Considering of Majocchi's Granuloma Caused by **Trichophyton mentagrophytes**.

AUTHOR: Kim J.-E.; Choe S.-W.; Kim M.-N.; Ro B.-I.; Song K.-Y.

SOURCE: Korean Journal of Medical Mycology, (2003) Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 194-198. .

Refs: 15

ISSN: 1226-4709 CODEN: TUHAAC
 COUNTRY: Korea, Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
 006 Internal Medicine
 037 Drug Literature Index
 038 Adverse Reactions Titles
 LANGUAGE: Korean
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Feb 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 20 Feb 2004

AB Majocchi's granuloma is well recognized, uncommon infection of dermal and subcutaneous tissue by dermatophytes. The organism usually associated with Majocchi's granuloma is *Trichophyton*(T.) *rubrum*. However, other dermatophytes including *T. mentagrophytes*, *T. violaceum*, *M. audouinii*, *M. gypseum*, *M. ferrugineum*, and *M. canis* may be the causative agent. Dermatophytes usually do not invade beyond epidermis. However mechanical breakage of the skin resulting from scratching or trauma and immunocompromised state, such as diabetes mellitus, malignancy, and long term-steroid use may allow penetration of fungi together with keratin and necrotic materials into the dermis. A 19-year-old woman presented with erythematous patch on the left lower extremity for 2 years. She had a history of breeding pet dog infected with fungus 3 years ago and **treated** with antifungal agent for 6 months in local clinic under the impression of *tinea corporis*. The examination revealed erythematous discrete papulopustular patch with brownish to violaceous scaly margin. KOH examination showed negative result, but histopathologic finding of pustular skin lesion showed chronic granulomatous inflammation with fungal element. The fungal culture grew *T. mentagrophytes*. The patient was started on itraconazole 200mg daily for 4 weeks and successfully **treated**. Herein we report a case considering of Majocchi's granuloma by *T. mentagrophytes*.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002390536 EMBASE
 TITLE: Can zinc be used for the **treatment** of *Microsporum gypseum* dermatitis in man as well as in sheep?
 AUTHOR: Xylouri-Frangiadaki E.; Papadopoulou C.V.; Bryoni G.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: E. Xylouri-Frangiadaki, Reproductive Animal Department, Agricultural University of Athens, Iera Odos 75, 118 55 Athens, Greece. cpapadop@cc.uoi.gr
 SOURCE: International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents, (1 Sep 2002) Vol. 20, No. 3, pp. 230-231. .
 Refs: 26
 ISSN: 0924-8579 CODEN: IAAGEA
 PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0924-8579(02)00170-X
 COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
 FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 030 Pharmacology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Nov 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 14 Nov 2002

DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 30 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003119064 EMBASE

TITLE: A clinical and mycological study on dermatophytoses in children.

AUTHOR: Lee J.H.; Chung H.J.; Lee K.H.

CORPORATE SOURCE: J.H. Lee, Department of Dermatology, Yonsei Univ. College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea, Republic of. kwanglee@yumc.yonsei.ac.kr

SOURCE: Korean Journal of Medical Mycology, (2002) Vol. 7, No. 4, pp. 209-216. . Refs: 41

ISSN: 1226-4709 CODEN: TUHAAC

COUNTRY: Korea, Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: Korean

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 3 Apr 2003

AB Background: Dermatophytoses account for 5-15% of disorders seen in pediatric clinics. Clinical characteristics and **therapeutic** strategies of children are differ from adults. Objective: We performed retrospective study in order to observe clinical and mycological features of dermatophytoses in pediatric patients including **therapeutic** strategies. Methods: This clinical and mycological investigation was made with 404 cases of dermatophytoses among out-patients in the Department of Dermatology of Severance Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine, from February, 1996 to January, 2001. Results: Dermatophytoses showed high incidence in 14-15 years of age group (54 cases), less than 1 year of age group (35 cases) and 13-14 years of age group (32 cases). The ratio of male to female was 1.3:1. Especially in patients with **tinea** cruris, which was the most prominent diseases showing male predominance, the sex ratio was 3.4:1. The incidence of each type of dermatophytoses was the highest in **Tinea** (T.) corporis (21.6%), followed by T. capitis (20.3%), T. pedis (19.8%), T. cruris (13.6%), Onychomycosis (13.6%), T. faciei (7.5%) and T. manus (3.6%). The mean-duaration before diagnosis was longest in onychomycosis (529 days), followed by T. cruris (367 days), T. pedis (273 days), T. capitis (144 days), T. manus (139 days), T. corporis (138 days) and T. faciei (77 days). The most common cultured organism was Microsporum (M.) **canis** (24 cases) followed by Trichophyton (T.) **mentagrophytes** (22 cases), T. rubrum (20 cases) and M. **gypseum** (1 case). The **treatment** with topical antifungal agents (62%) was more commonly used than the **treatment** with oral antifungal agents (38%). The type of dermatophytoses that is the most resistant to topical and oral antifungal agents was **tinea** capitis caused by M. **canis**. Conclusion: The incidence of T. capitis in children was much higher than that in adults and the response to antifungal agents in children showed resistance to first-line **therapy** in T. capitis caused by M. **canis**.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:196751 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300196751
 TITLE: Dermatophytes isolated from patients in university hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
 AUTHOR(S): Ng, K. P. [Reprint Author]; Soo-Hoo, T. S.; Na, S. L.; Ang, L. S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Microbiology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Malaya, 50603, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
 kpng@medicine.med.um.edu.my
 SOURCE: Mycopathologia, (2002) Vol. 155, No. 4, pp. 203-206.
 print.
 ISSN: 0301-486X (ISSN print).
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Apr 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Apr 2003

AB A total of 576 dermatophytes were isolated from patients with a variety of skin infections from January 1993 to May 2000. Ten species of dermatophytes were identified: *Epidermophyton floccosum* (0.7%), *Microsporum audouinii* (1.1%), *M. canis* (3.1%), *M. gypseum* (0.3%), *Trichophyton concentricum* (3.5%), *T. equinum* (0.2%), *T. mentagrophytes* (36.1%), *T. rubrum* (53.8%), *T. verrucosum* (0.2) and *T. violaceum* (1.0%). The body sites most frequently affected by dermatophytes were the buttocks, nails and trunk. Anthropophilic dermatophytes made up 60.1% of the isolates; the most common species was *T. rubrum*, *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* were the two main zoophilic dermatophytes. *T. mentagrophytes* was isolated from all body sites except the scalp. *M. canis* was found to be associated with domestic dogs and was not isolated from ethnic Malays. The only geophilic dermatophyte was *M. gypseum*, an uncommon dermatophyte associated with *tinea pedis*.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002320488 EMBASE
 TITLE: Clinical and mycological studies on dermatomycosis (1991-2000).
 AUTHOR: Moon H.J.; Lee J.B.; Kim S.J.; Lee S.C.; Won Y.H.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: H.J. Moon, Department of Dermatology, Chonnam Natl. Univ. Medical School, Gwangju, Korea, Republic of.
 yhwon@chonnam.chonnam.ac.kr
 SOURCE: Korean Journal of Medical Mycology, (2002) Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 78-85. .
 Refs: 21
 ISSN: 1226-4709 CODEN: TUHAAC
 COUNTRY: Korea, Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
 FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
 LANGUAGE: Korean
 SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Korean
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Sep 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 26 Sep 2002

AB Background: The prevalence and clinical characteristics of dermatomycosis are changed under the various influences such as

geographic factor, social environment and development of **therapy**. Objective: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the present status of dermatomycosis and changes on the prevalence, sex and age distribution and causative organisms. Methods: We performed clinical and mycological studies on 7,568 cases of dermatomycosis among outpatients of Dermatologic clinic of Chonnam University Hospital for 10 years, from January 1991 to December 2000. Results: The incidence of dermatomycosis was 17.6% of out-patients and show the highest incidence in the fourth decades (18.8%). The ratio of male to female was 1.3:1, showing slightly male-predominant pattern. The incidence of **Tinea pedis** (28.9%) was the highest, followed by Onychomycosis (16.3%), **Tinea corporis** (11.2%), **Tinea cruris** (10.1%), **Tinea versicolor** (9.3%), **Tinea manus** (8.0%), Candidiasis (6.9%), **Tinea faciale** (5.5%) and **Tinea capitis** (3.2%). Coexisting fungal infections were found 846 patients (11.2%) and the cases of **Tinea pedis** with onychomycosis were the most common. The positive rate of KOH examination was 50.8% and the positive rate of culture on Sabouraud's dextrose agar media was 31.4%. Trichophyton(T.) rubrum was the most common causative organism of dermatomycosis (67.7%), followed by Candida albicans (13.0%), Microsporum(M.) canis (9.9%), T. mentagrophytes (7.4%), Epidermophyton floccosum (0.5%), M. gypseum (0.5%), T. verrucosum (0.4%), T. tonsurans (0.3%) and T. violaceum (0.2%). Conclusion: Compared with previous studies, the incidence of dermatomycosis increased, especially in females and was evenly distributed throughout all ages. The frequency of **tinea pedis** and **tinea cruris** decreased, but increased in onychomycosis.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002233214 EMBASE

TITLE: Mycosis in Jilin Province, China.

AUTHOR: Jin X.Z.

CORPORATE SOURCE: X.Z. Jin, Department of Dermatology, Second Hospital, Medical College Jilin University, Changchun 130041, China. jin-hui@163.com

SOURCE: Korean Journal of Medical Mycology, (2002) Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 22-34. .
Refs: 20
ISSN: 1226-4709 CODEN: TUHAAC

COUNTRY: Korea, Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology

LANGUAGE: Korean

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Korean

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Jul 2002
Last Updated on STN: 18 Jul 2002

AB In the past 15 years, from 1986 to 2000, 2,763 cases of superficial mycoses had been diagnosed and **treated** in Jilin Province. Other mycoses included 1,450 cases of **tinea versicolor**, 497 cases of candidiasis, 142 cases of sporotrichosis, 1 case of chromomycosis, and 47 cases of aspergillosis. Among the 2,763 cases of superficial mycoses, 762 cases were **tinea cruris**, 246 cases were **tinea manus**, 661 cases were **tinea pedis**, and 156 cases were onychomycosis. From the region, there was a high incidence of sporotrichosis in the middle and the west part of

our province, and there was rather low incidence of it in the eastern mountain areas. We separated *Sporothrix schenckii* from the natural environment. *Sporothrix schenckii* was separated from the plants and the soil in both the region of high incidence and low incidence. Therefore, the reason why there's a low incidence in the eastern mountain areas is still unknown. Pathogenic fungi were separated, and we found 2,038 strains of *T. rubrum*, which came first in the pathogenic fungi of dermatophytoses. Coming next were *T. mentagiophytes*, *M. canis*, *E. floccosum*, *M. gypseum* and *T. violaceum*. *Sporothrix schenckii* was separated from all of the 142 cases of sporotrichosis. *Candida albicans* A, *Candida albicans* B, *Candida tropicalis* and *Candida parapsilosis* were separated from candidiasis; *Exophiala jeanselmei* was separated chromomycosis; *A. fumigatus*, *A. niger*, and *A. favus* were separated from aspergillosis. The problem we should pay attention to is; In the 1980's, *M. canis* came third in the pathogenic fungi of dermatophytoses, first in that of *tinea capitis*, which took 84.2% in the pathogenic fungi of *tinea capitis*. But from the beginning of 1990's, the number had declined. By the end of 1990's, *M. canis* just took 9.6 percent in the pathogenic fungi of *tinea capitis*. And the separation rate of *M. canis* from cat had obviously declined. Whether it's getting to vanish like *M. ferrugineum* also needs paying attention to.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-235056 [24] WPIDS
 DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-070421
 TITLE: **Vaccine** against fungal skin infections,
 useful particularly for control of **ringworm**
 , comprises fungal immunostimulant from
 non-pathogenic species and immunogen.
 DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16
 INVENTOR(S): BREDAHL, L K
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (ALPH-N) ALPHARMA AS
 COUNTRY COUNT: 94
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001015725	A1	20010308	(200124)*	EN	34
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW					
MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK					
DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR					
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO					
RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000065882	A	20010326	(200137)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001015725	A1	WO 2000-IB1196	20000829
AU 2000065882	A	AU 2000-65882	20000829

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO

AU 2000065882 A Based on WO 2001015725

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-155647P 19990924; DK
1999-1206 19990831

AN 2001-235056 [24] WPIDS

AB WO 200115725 A UPAB: 20010502

NOVELTY - **Vaccine** (or **vaccine kit**) (A) for protecting a vertebrate against fungal skin infection comprises an immunostimulating material (I) from at least one fungus species (F1), non pathogenic to the vertebrate and material (II) from a second fungus species (F2) that, in combination with (I), confers immune protection against fungal skin infection.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) the strains *Trichophyton equinum* DSM 13018 and *Microsporum canis* DSM 13016 and 13017;

(2) preparation of (A) by combining (I) and (II);

(3) preparation of an inactivated fungal material, able to confer immune protection in a vertebrate against fungal skin infection, by heat **treatment** of live fungal material without destroying its antigenic properties; and

(4) similar **vaccine** or kit (A') comprising (I) and an antigenic material (II') from at least one pathogen that, in combination with (I), confers protection against an infectious disease.

ACTIVITY - Immunostimulatory; antifungal; antibacterial; antiviral; antiprotozoal.

Silver foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*) were **vaccinated** (twice at a 2 week interval) with a mixture of spores from *Trichophyton equinum* DSM 13018 and the *Microsporum canis* strains DSM 13016 and 13017. Five weeks after the second injection, the animals were challenged epicutaneously with virulent *M. canis* (107 microconidia/ml). The **vaccinated** animals developed no symptoms of **ringworm**, with only a few small crusts at the site of challenge, and these quickly peeled off without signs of inflammation or allergic reaction. Non-**vaccinated** controls all developed a strong inflammatory response with many thick and solid crusts in the infected area.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Induction of a specific immune response.

USE - (A) are used to **prevent** or **treat** fungal skin infections, particularly **ringworm** (dermatophytosis), in fur-bearing animals, ruminants, horses, pigs and humans, *Candida* species, *Felidae* species, mink, chinchilla, rabbit, marten, guinea pig or racoon dog. (I) may also be used in **vaccines** that protect against other types of infection, with (II) replaced by immunogenic material of viral, bacterial, fungal or protozoal origin.

ADVANTAGE - (I) is very effective at increasing the immune response to antigens in (II), resulting in improved protection.
Dwg.0/1

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:341283 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100341283

TITLE: Use of lichen as antifungal drug against superficial fungal infections.

AUTHOR(S): Shahi, Sushil K. [Reprint author]; Shukla, Amritech C. [Reprint author]; Dikshit, Anupam [Reprint author]; Upreti, D. K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Biological Product Laboratory, Botany Department,

SOURCE: University of Allahabad, Allahabad, 211002, India
Journal of Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Sciences,
(October-March, 2000-2001) Vol. 22-23, No. 4A-1A, pp.
169-172. print.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Jul 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB During antifungal screening, the aqueous extracts of some lichens, *Everniastrum cirrhatum*, were tested at different concentrations against human pathogenic fungi (dermatophytes), *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum audouinii*, *M. nanum*, *M. canis*, *M. gypseum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *T. rubrum*, *T. violaceum* and *T. tonsurans* by MSGIT of Shahi et al, (1997). The lichen *Everniastrum cirrhatum* was found effective at 40 µl/ml at which concentration extract showed fungistatic action, while the minimum fungicidal concentrations (MCCs) were found to be 60 µl/ml against human pathogenic fungi. The extract at MCCs showed heavy doses of inoculum potential and its toxicity did not expire even upto 24 months of storage. The extract did not exhibit any adverse effect on mammalian skin up to 10% concentration. The extract of *E. cirrhatum* was formulated in the form of ointment subjected to clinical trials at MLN Medical College, Allahabad. Ten patients, showing positive potassium hydroxide (KOH) results at the start of the trial were selected. The patients were diagnosed as *tinea corporis*, *tinea cruris* or *tinea pedis*. All patients were treated with the ointment twice a day for 3 weeks. At the end of medication, 35.0% of the patients recovered completely, while 40.0% showed significant improvement. No KOH negative cases of relapse were observed when the patients were re-examined after two months following the end of treatment, thereby denoting the absence of relapse. The ointment was found cost effective, had a long shelf life and showed no adverse effects. Thus, the essential oil could be used as the potential source of an antidermatophytic agent after undergoing successful multicentre clinical trials.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001369921 EMBASE

TITLE: [Local treatment of *tinea capitis* is hardly sufficient].
TINEA CAPITIS KRIEGEN SIE LOKAL KAUM IN DEN GRIFF.

AUTHOR: Tietz H.-J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. H.-J. Tietz, Universitätsklinikum Charité,
Dermatologische Klinik, Berlin, Germany

SOURCE: Arztliche Praxis Padiatrie, (2001) No. 5, pp. 26-27. .
ISSN: 1436-2651 CODEN: APRPF4

COUNTRY: Germany

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)

FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: German

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Nov 2001
Last Updated on STN: 2 Nov 2001

DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000126490 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10657767
TITLE: Broad spectrum herbal **therapy** against
superficial fungal infections.
AUTHOR: Shahi S K; Shukla A C; Bajaj A K; Banerjee U; Rimek D;
Midgely G; Dikshit A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Botany Department, University of Allahabad, India..
shahi.sk@usa.net
SOURCE: Skin pharmacology and applied skin physiology, (2000
Jan-Feb) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 60-4.
Journal code: 9807277. ISSN: 1422-2868.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200005
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jun 2000
Last Updated on STN: 13 Jun 2000
Entered Medline: 31 May 2000

AB Skin disease associated with keratinized tissues in animal and human
beings has been investigated. The essential oil of *Eucalyptus*
pauciflora in vitro showed strong antifungal activity at 1.0 microl/ml
against human pathogenic fungi, viz. *Epidermophyton floccosum*,
Microsporum audouinii, *M. canis*, *M.*
gypseum, *M. nanum*, *Trichophyton*
mentagrophytes, *T. rubrum*, *T. tonsurans* and *T. violaceum*. The
oil has heavy doses of inoculum potential at 1.0 microl/ml. Moreover,
it did not exhibit any adverse effects on mammalian skin up to 5%
concentrations. Further, we formulated the oil in the form of
ointment 'BSHT' (broad spectrum herbal **therapy**) (1% v/v) and
subjected it to topical testing on patients attending the outpatient
department of M.L.N. Medical College, Allahabad. Fifty patients were
selected on the basis of KOH-positive results and diagnosed as either
tinea pedis, *tinea corporis* or *tinea*
cruris. After the second week of **treatment**, all patients
were KOH-negative. At the end of medication, 60% of patients
recovered completely and 40% showed significant improvement from the
disease. No KOH-negative cases of relapse were observed when patients
were re-examined after 2 months following the end of **treatment**
. Thus, the ointment can be exploited commercially after undergoing
successful multicenter clinical trials, which are in progress.
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L6 ANSWER 17 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998191623 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9530545
TITLE: Butenafine.
AUTHOR: McNeely W; Spencer C M
CORPORATE SOURCE: Adis International Limited, Auckland, New Zealand..
demail@adis.co.nz
SOURCE: Drugs, (1998 Mar) Vol. 55, No. 3, pp. 405-12;
discussion 413. Ref: 23
Journal code: 7600076. ISSN: 0012-6667.
PUB. COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199805

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 May 1998
 Last Updated on STN: 14 May 1998
 Entered Medline: 4 May 1998

AB Butenafine is a new antifungal agent with primary fungicidal activity against dermatophytes such as *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Microsporum canis* and *Trichophyton rubrum* which cause **tinea** infections. ¹⁴C-labelled butenafine (approximately 30 micrograms/g tissue) was found within guinea-pig dorsal skin 24 hours after topical application. Most of the drug was distributed into the epidermis including the horny layer. Small amounts were found in the dermis, probably transported via sebaceous glands and hair follicles. In vitro, the minimum concentration that completely inhibited growth of dermatophytes (MIC) and the minimum fungicidal concentrations (MFC) for butenafine against *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* were similar (0.012 to 0.05 mg/L) and were 4 to 130 times lower than those for naftifine, tolnaftate, clotrimazole and bifonazole. It also has greater activity against *T. rubrum*, *M. gypseum* and *Epidermophyton floccosum* when compared with naftifine, tolnaftate and clotrimazole; comparisons with bifonazole against these strains were not available. Assessment after 1 week's **treatment** in patients with **tinea** pedis revealed that mycological cure rates were greater in those who received twice-daily butenafine for 1 week or once-daily butenafine for 4 weeks than in placebo recipients. Mycological and overall cure rates were either further increased or maintained up to 5 weeks after **treatment** cessation compared with end-of-treatment values. In patients with **tinea** cruris or **tinea** corporis who received once-daily butenafine 1% for 2 weeks, the mycological and overall cure rates continued to increase for up to 4 weeks after **treatment** cessation.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 97213311 EMBASE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997213311

TITLE: Itraconazole versus fluconazole a double-blind comparison in **tinea** corporis.

AUTHOR: Papini M.; Difonzo E.M.; Cilli P.; Panconesi E.; Calandra P.

CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Papini, Dermatology Clinic, University of Perugia, Perugia, Italy

SOURCE: Journal de Mycologie Medicale, (1997) Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 77-80.

Refs: 9

ISSN: 1156-5233 CODEN: JMYME5

COUNTRY: France

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
 013 Dermatology and Venereology
 037 Drug Literature Index
 038 Adverse Reactions Titles

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; French

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Aug 1997

Last Updated on STN: 7 Aug 1997

AB Itraconazole and fluconazole are azole derivatives widely used in the **treatment** of dermatophyte infections. The aim of the present clinical investigation was to compare the efficacy and safety of these antifungal drugs in the **treatment** of **tinea**

corporis. In this multicenter, double-blind, comparative study, 38 patients with mycologically confirmed **tinea corporis** were randomized to receive **treatment** with itraconazole (100mg/day) or fluconazole (50 mg/day) for 15 days. Thirty-seven of the patients were evaluable at the end of the trial. Both drugs resulted in a marked improvement in, or elimination of, all clinical symptoms; however, the mean score for inflammation and desquamation was consistently lower in the itraconazole group. The number of patients with positive mycological findings was also reduced, so that at the end of the 2-week **treatment**, 72.2% of patients receiving itraconazole and 47.4% of those **treated** with fluconazole had negative results. However, the overall assessment at the end of the 10-week follow-up did not show significant differences between the groups, with 94.4% (itraconazole) to 84.2% (fluconazole) of patients being clinically and mycologically cured. Mild adverse events were reported by 3 patients **treated** with fluconazole and one subject receiving itraconazole. Although itraconazole appears to be associated with a faster clinical response and higher frequency of mycological clearance, the results suggest that itraconazole is as effective as fluconazole in the **treatment of tinea corporis**.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998087358 EMBASE

TITLE: The sensitivity of dermatophytes to the antimicrobial activity of manuka honey and other honey.

AUTHOR: Brady N.F.; Molan P.C.; Harfoot C.G.

CORPORATE SOURCE: P.C. Molan, Department of Biological Sciences, University of Waikato, Private Bag 3105, Hamilton, New Zealand

SOURCE: Pharmaceutical Sciences, (1996) Vol. 2, No. 10, pp. 471-473. .

Refs: 10

ISSN: 1356-6881 CODEN: PHSCFB

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Apr 1998

Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 1998

AB Honey has been reported to have antifungal activity and so was tested against clinical isolates of the common dermatophyte species which cause **tineas** in man. A honey with an average level of hydrogen peroxide, and a manuka (*Leptospermum scoparium* J. R. and G. Forst, family Myrtaceae) honey with an average level of non-peroxide antibacterial activity were used. An agar well diffusion assay was used, the contents of the wells being replaced with freshly prepared honey solutions at 24-h intervals over the 3-4 days of incubation. The lowest concentrations (% v/v, in steps of 5%) of manuka honey with catalase added to remove hydrogen peroxide, and of the other honey (without catalase) showed that inhibition of growth around the wells were, respectively, *Epidermophyton floccosum* 25%, 10%; *Microsporum canis* 25%, 15%; *Microsporum gypseum* 55%, 20%; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* var. *interdigitale* 45%, 15%; *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* var. *mentagrophytes* 25%,

15%; *Trichophyton rubrum* 20%, 5% and *Trichophyton tonsurans* 25%, 20%. No inhibitory activity was detected with the other honey at 50% (v/v) with catalase added. The results of this investigation show that the common dermatophytes are sensitive to the antimicrobial activity of honey, indicating that clinical evaluation of honey in the **treatment of tinea** is warranted. This would determine whether the hydrogen peroxide or the non-peroxide antifungal agent diffuses better into the skin.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:458527 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199699180883

TITLE: Efficacy and safety of oral fluconazole in the **treatment of patients with tinea corporis, cruris or pedis or cutaneous candidosis: A multicentre, open, noncomparative study.**

AUTHOR(S): Kotogyan, A. [Reprint author]; Harmanyeri, Y.; Gunes, A. Tahsin; Erboz, S.; Palali, Z.; Sabuncu, I.; Kot, S.; Baransu, O.; Karaman, A.; Yazar, S.; Koslu, A.; Ozarmagan, G.; Gurbuz, O.; Kapdagli, H.; Alpay, K.; Turanli, A. Y.; Dericci, M.; Akkaya, S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Halaskargazi Cad. No. 289/B, 80260 Osmanbey, Istanbul, Turkey

SOURCE: Clinical Drug Investigation, (1996) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 59-66.

ISSN: 1173-2563.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Oct 1996

Last Updated on STN: 11 Oct 1996

AB The efficacy, safety, required duration of **treatment**, and patient preference for oral fluconazole 150 mg/week in the **treatment** of 521 patients with cutaneous candidosis, **tinea corporis, tinea cruris or tinea pedis** were assessed in an open, multicentre, noncomparative trial. Patients received weekly doses of fluconazole 150mg for an average of 4.65 weeks. Cultures were examined microscopically at baseline, at 2-week intervals, at study end, and at long term follow-up (4 to 6 weeks after the last dose). All adverse events were recorded and rated; patients with laboratory findings outside normal values were monitored. Forms regarding patient preference for oral or topical medication type were assessed from 19 centres at study end. Clinical evaluation demonstrated an overall success rate (cure plus improvement.) of 96% at the end of **therapy**, and 92% overall success rate at long term follow-up. Eradication of pathogens based on culture was equally high, with 92% eradicated at the end of **therapy** and 89% eradicated at long term follow-up. Patient tolerability was good; only 7 patients (1.3%) discontinued **therapy** because of adverse events, in 2 cases because of laboratory abnormalities. These findings suggest that oral fluconazole **therapy** is safe. This study demonstrated that weekly oral doses of fluconazole 150mg were effective in the **treatment of tinea corporis, tinea cruris, tinea pedis and cutaneous candidosis**. Furthermore, there was a high patient preference for oral fluconazole over previous topical **therapy**.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:347104 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199598361404
 TITLE: Experimental immunity to **Microsporium canis** and cross reactions with other dermatophytes of veterinary importance.
 AUTHOR(S): Pier, A. C. [Reprint author]; Hodges, A. B.; Lauze, J. M.; Raisbeck, M.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: P.O. Box 3806, Laramie, WY 82071, USA
 SOURCE: ~~Journal of Medical and Veterinary Mycology~~, (1995) Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 93-97.
 CODEN: JMVMEQ. ISSN: 0268-1218.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Aug 1995
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Aug 1995

AB An inactivated, broad-spectrum dermatophyte vaccine was used to produce an active immunity in guinea-pigs against **Microsporium canis**. None of the **vaccinates** developed infection from a contact exposure challenge that produced clinical infections in 70% of the unvaccinated controls. Infection with **M. canis** induced antibody titres (ELISA) and delayed cutaneous hypersensitivity (DCH) reactions to itself as well as cross-reacting titres to *Trichophyton equinum* and **T. mentagrophytes** and DCH reactions to **T. mentagrophytes**; however, **vaccinated** animals developed significantly higher antibody titres and DCH responses to all of these antigens than did non-**vaccinated** animals which had been infected or exposed. Rabbits hyperimmunized with culture filtrate antigens to single dermatophyte agents (**M. canis**, **M. gypseum**, *T. equinum*, and **T. mentagrophytes**) developed positive inter-species and inter-generic DCH cross-reactions to a battery of six skin test antigens (**M. canis**, **M. gypseum**, *M. equinum*, *T. equinum*, **T. mentagrophytes** var. *mentagrophytes* and *T. verrucosum*). Guinea-pigs **vaccinated** with a *T. equinum* vaccine had increased resistance to **M. canis** infection than did non-**vaccinated** controls. These findings support clinical observations which suggest establishment of a broad-based immunity in animals following infection with a single dermatophyte.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
 on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:321438 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199396029788
 TITLE: Mucormycosis during deferoxamine therapy is a siderophore-mediated infection: In vitro and in vivo animal studies.
 AUTHOR(S): Boelaert, Johan R. [Reprint author]; De Locht, Marielle; Van Cutsem, Jan; Kerrels, Veronique; Cantinieaux, Brigitte; Verdonck, Ann; Van Landuyt, Herman W.; Schneider, Yves-Jacques
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Unit Renal Infect. Dis., Algemeen Ziekenhuis St. Jan, Riddershove 10, B-8000 Brugge, Belgium
 SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Investigation, (1993) Vol. 91, No. 5, pp. 1979-1986.
 CODEN: JCINAO. ISSN: 0021-9738.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 Jul 1993

Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 1993

AB This study investigates the pathophysiology of mucormycosis caused by *Rhizopus*, which has been reported in 46 dialysis patients, while **treated** with deferoxamine (DFO). This drug aggravates mucormycosis, which we experimentally induced in guinea pigs and which lead to a shortened animal survival ($P < 0.01$). The drug's effect on *Rhizopus* is not mediated through the polymorphonuclear cells. FeDFO, the iron chelate of DFO, abolishes the fungistatic effect of serum on *Rhizopus* and increases the in vitro growth of the fungus ($P < 0.0001$). This effect is present at Fe.DFO concentrations $\geq 0.01 \mu\text{M}$, at which fungal uptake of radioiron from $^{55}\text{Fe.DFO}$ is observed. A 1,000-fold higher concentration of iron citrate is required to achieve a similar rate of radioiron uptake and of in vitro growth stimulation as observed with Fe.DFO. These in vitro effects of Fe.DFO ($1 \mu\text{M}$) in serum on radioiron uptake and on growth stimulation are most striking for *Rhizopus* than for *Aspergillus fumigatus* and are practically absent for *Candida albicans*. For these three fungal species, the rates of radioiron uptake from $^{55}\text{Fe.DFO}$ and of growth stimulation in the presence of Fe.DFO in serum are directly related ($r = 0.886$). The results underscore the major role of Fe.DFO in the pathogenesis of DFO-related mucormycosis. Pharmacokinetic changes in uremia lead to a prolonged accumulation of Fe.DFO after DFO administration, which helps explain the increased sensitivity of dialysis patients to DFO-related mucormycosis.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 30 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993-157627 [19] WPIDS

DOC. NO. CPI: C1993-069780

TITLE: Preparation of **vaccine** against animal dermatophytoses - using virulent cultures of *Microsporum canis*, **Microsporum gypseum** and **Trichophyton mentagrophytes** fungi inactivated with formalin.

DERWENT CLASS: B04 C06 D16

INVENTOR(S): KHANIS, A YU; PETROVICH, S V; POLYAKOV, I D

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (VETE-R) VETERINARY INST KOVALENKO

COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
SU 1734762	A1	19920523	(199319)*		3

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
SU 1734762	A1	SU 1989-4643209	19890126

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: SU 1989-4643209 19890126

AN 1993-157627 [19] WPIDS

AB SU 1734762 A UPAB: 19931113

Laboratory and domestic animals can be given up to 12 months' immunity against fungal infections as well as **trichophytosis** and microsporosis with the agent. In tests only 5-11% of rabbits **immunised** with the **vaccine** showed clinical signs of the disease 25 days after infection, compared to 100% in the non-**immunised** test group.

After virulent cultures of *Microsporum canis* (I), *Microsporum gypseum* (II) and *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (III) have been grown separately, they are homogenised and concns. made up to $1.2-2.0 \times 10^9$ per ml (I), $0.6-1.0 \times 10^9$ per ml (II) and $(0.6-1.0) \times 10^9$ per ml (III). They are then mixed in 1:1:1 ratio and inactivated by adding 0.5-0.6% formalin solution and leaving for 3-4 days at 37-38 deg.C. Finally 0.8-0.9% sodium nucleinate solution is added as an immunomodulator. The vaccine is administered twice, intramuscularly, with 10-14 days between injections, in 0.9-1.2 ml of physiological saline.

USE/ADVANTAGE - In veterinary microbiology, an anti-dermatophytosis vaccine that provides enhanced immunogenicity and no adverse side-effects. Bul.19/23.5.92
Dwg. 0/0

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93261448 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1302812
TITLE: Inhibition of growth of dermatophytes by Indian hair oils.
AUTHOR: Garg A P; Muller J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Botany, Meerut University, India.
SOURCE: Mycoses, (1992 Nov-Dec) Vol. 35, No. 11-12, pp. 363-9.
Journal code: 8805008. ISSN: 0933-7407.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199306
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jun 1993
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 11 Jun 1993

AB A survey on the use of hair oils for hair dressings by the Indian population revealed that mustard oil is preferred by males and coconut oil by females. Amla oil is used equally by both. These oils contain different percentages of various saturated and unsaturated fatty acids which largely determine their toxicity against dermatophytes. For *Microsporum canis*, *M. gypseum* and *Trichophyton rubrum*, amla oil was most toxic, followed by cantharidine and coconut oil, while *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* was most susceptible to coconut oil followed by amla and cantharidine oil. Mustard oil showed least toxicity to all four test species. The rarity of *tinea capitis* in India has been concluded to be due to the common use of hair oils by the Indian population.

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:119308 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199191066698; BA91:66698
TITLE: MYCOTIC DISEASES AND THEIR EPIDEMIOLOGY IN KOREA STUDIES OF 6822 CASES DURING 12 YEARS 1976-1987.
AUTHOR(S): KIM Y P [Reprint author]; WON Y H; LEE S C; CHUN I K
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP DERMATOL, CHONNAM UNIV MED SCH, KWANGJU, KOREA
SOURCE: Chonnam Journal of Medical Sciences, (1988) Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 115-127.
ISSN: 1013-3968.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Feb 1991
 Last Updated on STN: 27 Feb 1991

AB We performed clinical and mycological studies on 6822 cases of mycotic diseases in Chonnam University Hospital [KWANGJU, KOREA], for 12 years from 1976 through 1987 and also epidemiological studies in some mycotic cases. The average annual incidence of mycoses was 14.7 ± 3.6 (SD%) of all the patients treated in the Dermatology Clinic. The most prevalent mycosis was dermatophytoses (77.5%), followed by candidiasis (13.6%), **tinea** (t.) versicolor (8.3%) and deep mycoses (0.5%). The most prevalent dermatomycosis, as classified by clinical type, was *Trichophyton pedis* (42.8%), followed by (*Trichophyton cruris* (24.0%), *corporis* (10.2%), *manus*, *unguium*, *facialis* and *capitis* in the decreasing order of frequency. *Trichophyton* (T.) *rubrum* was with 60% the most common causative organism in dermatophytoses, followed by **Trichophyton mentagrophyte** (25%). *Microsporum* (M.) *canis* with 10% ranked third, but it was the most common causative agent in *Trichophyton capitis* and *corporis*. Other organisms found were *Epidermophyton* (E.) *floccosum* (3%), *Microsporum ferrugineum*, *Trichophyton schoenleini*, **Microsporum gypseum**, *Trichophyton violaceum*, and *Trichophyton verrucosum* in a few cases. Mycotic diseases generally affected more males, mostly in their twenties and thirties of age, except for T. *capitis* and cutaneous candidiasis which were prevalent in children below 10 years. Epidemiological studies revealed that concurrent infections of same species of dermatophytes were observed in 61% of T. *cruris* and in 49% of T. *corporis*. T. *rubrum* was the most frequently isolated dermatophyte in the concurrent infection. Three kinds of zoophilic dermatophytes isolated were M. *canis*, T. **mentagrophyte** and T. *verrucosum*. M. *canis*, the most common, was isolated from cats and dogs, while T. **mentagrophyte** and T. *verrucosum* were only from dogs and cattle, respectively. The rate of positive culture of *Candida albicans* was 63% in the stool of the infants with candidiasis in diaper area, and 60% in vaginal mucosa of the mothers whose infants had cutaneous candidiasis. Sporotrichosis was highly prevalent among farmers, and all the cases were of cutaneous lymphatic or fixed type, and in most cases started from the upper extremities.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
 on STN DUPLICATE 7

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:341915 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198784050858; BA84:50858
 TITLE: TRANSITION OF ISOLATED RATIOS OF DERMATOPHYTES FROM HOUSE DUST OF PATIENTS WITH **TINEA**.
 AUTHOR(S): SHIROUCHI Y [Reprint author]; MURATA J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP DERMATOL, SCH MED, SHOWA UNIV, SHINAGAWA-KU, TOKYO 142, JPN
 SOURCE: Journal of Dermatology (Tokyo), (1987) Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 15-19.
 CODEN: JDMYAG. ISSN: 0385-2407.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
 FILE SEGMENT: BA
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 Aug 1987
 Last Updated on STN: 8 Aug 1987

AB House dust samples from 7 families of 13 patients with **tinea** due to *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (5 patients), **Microsporum gypseum** (1 patient) and M.

canis (6 patients) were cultured several times during their clinical courses. In all cases, the numbers of colonies and positive culture plates of the etiologic dermatophytes decreased in number during **tinea treatment**. **T.**

mentagrophytes was not isolated from house dust any more by the time the patients were cured; **M. canis** was still isolated after the **tinea** lesions had healed. These results seem to indicate: 1) cat fur, the source of infection, is difficult to remove by simple cleaning of the house (or clothing). 2) The parasitic form of the fungus is much more resistant and the numbers of dermatophytes in the fur are greater than those in the scales of the patients.

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:127242 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198783066303; BA83:66303
TITLE: TWO CASES OF KERION CELSI REPORT OF OUR CASES AND
STATISTICAL OBSERVATION OF KERION CELSI **TINEA**
CAPITIS SUPERFICIALIS AND BLACK DOT **RINGWORM**
IN THE JAPANESE LITERATURES DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS
1981-1985.
AUTHOR(S): OHGO N [Reprint author]; KAWAI K; HISHIKAWA H; DOI A;
SOH Y; TOYASAKI N; MATSUDA Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP DERMATOL, KOBE CENTRAL MUNICIPAL HOSP
SOURCE: Hifu, (1986) Vol. 28, No. 5, pp. 745-753.
CODEN: HIFUAG. ISSN: 0018-1390.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: JAPANESE
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Mar 1987
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 1987

AB Twelve cases of kerion celsi and 19 cases of **tinea capitis** at our out-patient clinic from January of 1981 to March of 1986 were reviewed. The species and numbers of isolated strains were 5 of **Microsporum canis** and 3 of *Trichophyton rubrum* in kerion celsi, and 11 of **M. canis** and 6 of *T. rubrum* in **tinea capitis**. Statistical observation in the Japanese literature during the past five years (1981-1985) have been studied. Eighty-five cases of kerion celsi, 46 cases of **tinea capitis** and 27 cases of black dot **ringworm** were reported. The species and numbers of isolated strains were 93 of **M. canis**, 22 of *T. rubrum*, 21 of *T. violaceum*, 9 of **M. gypseum**, 9 of *T. tonsurans* and 4 of *T. mentagrophytes* in three diseases. In comparison of past reports, the number of **M. canis** increased. Twenty-three cases were infected from cats. Thirty-six cases were **treated** by topical steroids before a diagnosis of dermatophytosis.

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 30 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84219673 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6727982
TITLE: A survey of dermatophytes isolated from human patients
in the United States from 1979 to 1981 with
chronological listings of worldwide incidence of five
dermatophytes often isolated in the United States.
AUTHOR: Sinski J T; Flouras K
CONTRACT NUMBER: 2SO7 RR05675 (NCRR)
SOURCE: Mycopathologia, (1984 Mar 15) Vol. 85, No. 1-2, pp.

97-120.
 Journal code: 7505689. ISSN: 0301-486X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198407
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 2 Jul 1984

AB A survey of dermatophytes isolated from patients seeking medical advice was made from 1979 to 1981 in the United States. The survey included 54 locations with data from 40 cities and 2 states. Correlations of these data with that of the other localities of the world were made to illustrate the dynamic epidemiology of several common dermatophytes. The most often isolated dermatophyte in this survey was *Trichophyton rubrum* having 53.66% of the total for these three calendar years. In a chronological listing of **ringworm** infections caused by this organism, many areas of the world have reported similar increased incidence of this pathogen. *Trichophyton tonsurans* was isolated 27.85% of the total. A dramatic increase of this pathogen as a cause of **tinea capitis** has been observed in most cities of the United States. It has been isolated in 25 different countries of the world. The percentage of isolation of **Trichophyton mentagrophytes** was 8.56%. This percentage may not be near the true incidence of infection by this dermatophyte because the infections are mild and respond to **treatment** without the individual seeking medical advice. Since the 1950s the percentage of isolations of the total has dropped for **T. mentagrophytes** in the United States. *Epidermophyton floccosum* accounted for 4.36% of the total. In a few areas of the world it causes over 30% of the total of dermatophytoses. **Microsporum canis** was isolated 3.72% of the total in the United States. It has recently been reported to be the dominant agent of **tinea capitis** in several South American countries, Tucson, Arizona and Kuwait. Once the dominant pathogen of **tinea capitis** in children in the United States, it was replaced by *Microsporum audouinii* before 1960. Today in the United States, *M. audouinii* only accounts for 0.30% of the total. It is considered eliminated as a pathogen in England. In this survey, isolated less than 1.0% of the total were **Microsporum gypseum**. *Microsporum ferrugineum*, *Microsporum nanum*, *Microsporum fulvum* and *Trichophyton schoenleinii*. *Trichophyton meginii* and *Trichophyton terrestre* were reported isolated but no numerical data were available.

L6 ANSWER 29 OF 30 PHIN COPYRIGHT 2006 Informa UK Ltd on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:6256 PHIN
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: P00000157
 DATA ENTRY DATE: 22 Oct 1982
 TITLE: UK product introductions
 SOURCE: Animal-pharm (1982) No. 19 p4
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Newsletter
 FILE SEGMENT: FULL

L6 ANSWER 30 OF 30 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:141159 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV197051051159; BA51:51159

TITLE: RINGWORM IN DOMESTIC RABBITS ORAL
TREATMENT WITH GRISEOFULVIN.
AUTHOR(S): HAGEN K W
SOURCE: Laboratory Animal Care, (1969) Vol. 19, No. 5 PART 1,
pp. 635-638.
ISSN: 0094-5331.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

(FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:46:22 ON 14 JUL 2006)

L7 410 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MICROSPORUM CANIS"/CT
L8 1087 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYT
ES"/CT
L9 224 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND L8
L10 362 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON "MICROSPORUM GYPSEUM"/CT
L11 88 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L10
L12 501 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (RINGWORM/CT OR "TINEA
(SKIN DISEASE)"/CT)
L13 457 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON (TINEA/CT OR "TINEA
(GENUS)"/CT OR "TINEA (SKIN DISEASE)"/CT)
L14 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND (L12 OR L13)
L15 0 L14 NOT L3

(FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC,
PHIN, TOXCENTER, DISSABS, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 15:49:20 ON 14 JUL 2006)

L16 5 S L14
L17 4 S L16 NOT L5
L18 4 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights
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ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004049838 EMBASE

TITLE: PCR and PCR-RFLP techniques targeting the DNA
topoisomerase II gene for rapid clinical diagnosis of
the etiologic agent of dermatophytosis.

AUTHOR: Kamiya A.; Kikuchi A.; Tomita Y.; Kanbe T.

CORPORATE SOURCE: T. Kanbe, Dept. of Advanced Medical Science, Center for
Neural Disease and Cancer, Nagoya Graduate School of
Medicine, 65 Tsurumai, Showa-ku, Nagoya, Aichi
466-8550, Japan. tkanbe@med.nagoya-u.ac.jp

SOURCE: Journal of Dermatological Science, (2004) Vol. 34, No.
1, pp. 35-48.

Refs: 23

ISSN: 0923-1811 CODEN: JDSCEI

COUNTRY: Ireland

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology

013 Dermatology and Venereology

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Feb 2004

Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2004

AB Background: We have focused on the DNA topoisomerase II genes of
several pathogenic fungi, and developed polymerase chain reaction
(PCR) and PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) methods
targeting this gene for identification of dermatophytes. Objective:
To assess the availability of the PCR-based identification for an
etiologic study of dermatophytosis, by testing these PCR and PCR-RFLP

methods for stability and reproducibility. Methods: Three hundred and fifty-six dermatophyte strains were isolated from 305 patients with tinea, and their genomic DNAs were used as templates for the PCR using primer mixes (PsT, PsME, dPsD1 or dPsD2) composed of gene-specific primers for identification of dermatophytes to the species level. The genomic DNAs of *Trichophyton rubrum* were further subjected to subrepeat element analysis of the nontranscribed spacer (NTS) of ribosomal DNA (rDNA). Results: In this study, six dermatophyte species (*T. rubrum*, *Trichophyton mentagrophytes*, *Trichophyton tonsurans*, *Microsporum canis*, *Microsporum gypseum*, and *Epidermophyton floccosum*) were obtained. In all cases, the identifications obtained from the PCR and PCR-RFLP targeting the DNA topoisomerase II gene coincided with those from the conventional morphological features-based identification technique. The sensitivity of the PCR-based identification was found to be a colony of approximately 3mm in diameter. Furthermore, *T. rubrum* was divided into three groups (17 types) on the basis of the sizes and numbers of the products generated from the TRS-1 region, and three types from the TRS-2 region. Conclusion: The PCR and PCR-RFLP targeting the DNA topoisomerase II gene were rapid, stable, and reproducible for species identification of dermatophytes, and thus are convenient tools for an etiologic study of dermatophytosis. .COPYRG. 2003 Japanese Society for Investigative Dermatology. Published by Elsevier Ireland Ltd. All rights reserved.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004005007 EMBASE

TITLE: [Study of dermatophytoses in the area of the Complejo Hospitalario de Pontevedra (Pontevedra Hospital Complex) (2000-2002) and comparison with the period from January 1991-May 1993].
ESTUDIO DE LAS DERMATOFITOSIS EN EL AREA DEL COMPLEJO HOSPITALARIO DE PONTEVEDRA (2000-2002) Y COMPARACION CON EL PERIODO ENERO 1991-MAYO 1993.

AUTHOR: Conde-Taboada A.; Garcia-Doval I.; Pulian Ma.V.; Formoso D.; Pereiro Jr. M.; Cruces M.

CORPORATE SOURCE: A. Conde-Taboada, Servicio de Dermatologia, Hospital Provincial de Pontevedra, Loureiro Crespo, 2, 36002 Pontevedra, Spain. albertoct@mixmail.com

SOURCE: Actas Dermo-Sifiliograficas, (2003) Vol. 94, No. 9, pp. 603-606. .
Refs: 11
ISSN: 0001-7310 CODEN: ADSIAZ

COUNTRY: Spain

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
006 Internal Medicine
013 Dermatology and Venereology

LANGUAGE: Spanish

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Spanish

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jan 2004
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jan 2004

AB Introduction: Dermatophytoses are a frequent reason for dermatological consultations in our milieu. The purpose of this work was to study the fungi causing these infections during the period from 2000-2002, and compare them to the interval from January 1991-May 1993. Material and methods: The mycological cultures performed in the microbiology laboratory between 2000 and 2002 were collected. Data was compiled regarding the following: sample collected for culture, patient's age and geographic origin, classifying the latter as rural (population of

less than 20,000) and urban (population over 20,000). The results obtained were compared with the study carried out between January 1991 and May 1993. Results: Of 1577 samples, 249 dermatophytes were isolated (15.8%), with the most frequent being *Trichophyton rubrum* (n = 158; 63.5%); following were *M. canis* (n = 36; 14.5%), *T. mentagrophytes* (n = 35; 14.1%), *M. gypseum* (n = 7; 2.8%), *T. violaceum* (n = 5, 2.0%), and other less frequent ones. A statistically significant relationship was found between *T. rubrum* and nail samples and *T. mentagrophytes* and scale samples. Statistical significance was also found in the relationship between *T. rubrum* and the squama samples from the urban environment. Discussion: The large increase of *T. rubrum* with respect to 1991-1993 is noteworthy (from 1.6% to 63.5%), attributable to the increase in the urban population and the increase in nail samples. Also noteworthy was the fact that few hair samples were present, with *M. canis* greatly predominating.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998040997 EMBASE

TITLE: [Dermatophytes isolated in clinical samples. Five year study in Zaragoza, Spain].

DERMATOFITOS AISLADOS EN MUESTRAS CLINICAS. ESTUDIO DE 5 ANOS EN ZARAGOZA.

AUTHOR: Fortuno B.; Torres T.; Simal E.; Seoane A.; Uriel J.A.; Santacruz C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. T. Torres, Servicio Microbiologia, Hospital Miguel Servet, P. Isabel la Catolica 1-5, 50009 Zaragoza, Spain

SOURCE: Enfermedades Infecciosas y Microbiologia Clinica, (1997) Vol. 15, No. 10, pp. 536-539. .

Refs: 21

ISSN: 0213-005X CODEN: EIMCE2

COUNTRY: Spain

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology

013 Dermatology and Venereology

LANGUAGE: Spanish

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Spanish; English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20 Feb 1998

Last Updated on STN: 20 Feb 1998

AB Background: This review summarizes the different species of dermatophytes isolates in our laboratory between 1991 and 1995. We describe the clinical forms and establish the distribution over this period of time. Methods: Retrospective survey of samples from outpatients of the Dermatology Service in Miguel Servet Hospital where mycologic cultures are required. The extraction of samples is made by scrapes with a carpet or scalpel and they are cultured on Saboureaud agar with chloramphenicol and dermatophytes agar for 3 weeks. All plates were incubated at 28°C. The identification of isolated strains is made by means of morphologic and physiologic criteria; the doubtful strains were identified in national referral center of Majadahonda CNMVISS. Results: 4004 samples were analyzed from 3934 patients and 543 strains of dermatophytes were isolated. The frequencies were as follow: *Microsporum canis* (44%), *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* (31.4%), *Trichophyton rubrum* (18.6%), *Epidermophyton floccosum* (2.6%), *Microsporum gypseum* (1.4%), *Trichophyton tonsurans* (0.7%), *Trichophyton verrucosum* (0.7%), *Trichophyton violaceum* (0.2%) y *Microsporum aoudouinii* (0.2%). The most frequently observed dermatophytoses were *Tinea corporis* (54.8%), followed by *Tinea unguium* (12.6%), *Tinea capitis* (12.5%), *Tinea pedis* (8.3%), *Tinea manuum*

(6.3%), *Tinea cruris* (4.7%) and *Tinea barbae* (0.7%). Conclusions: The zoophylic species are the most prevalent in our area and we have observed a raise of *Microsporum canis* in recent years. It is important to perform mycologic survey in every suspected lesion in older to determinate the true incidence of human dermatophytoses.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 4 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 88127052 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1988127052
TITLE: Clinical and mycological observations on tinea faciale.
AUTHOR: Chung K.J.; Suh S.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, School of Medicine,
Kyungpook National University, Taegu, Korea, Republic
of
SOURCE: Korean Journal of Dermatology, (1988) Vol. 26, No. 1,
pp. 73-81. .
ISSN: 0494-4739 CODEN: TPKCAW
COUNTRY: Korea, Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
013 Dermatology and Venereology
LANGUAGE: Korean
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Dec 1991
Last Updated on STN: 11 Dec 1991

AB These clinical and mycological observations were made on 898 cases of tinea faciale diagnosed by the clinical findings and KOH examination among the 137,197 out-patients examined for five years from January 1981 to December 1985 at Chilgok Catholic Skin Clinic, Taegu, Korea. Following results were obtained: 1. The annual number of patients with tinea faciale was 159 (0.75% of the total outpatients) in 1981, 174 (0.56%) in 1982, 181 (0.67%) in 1983, 181 (0.67%) in 1984, and 203 (0.83%) in 1985. 2. Of the 898 patients, male patients numbered 395 and female 503. Although the age distribution of patients was highest under age 14 in both sexes, males outnumbered females slightly before age 19 and, as age advanced, female predominance became more marked. 3. Of the 898 patients, 726 organisms composed of 5 species were isolated. The species isolated were in the order of decreasing frequency, *Trichophyton* (T.) *mentagrophytes* (296, 40.8%), *Microsporum* (M.) *canis* (218, 30.0%), *T. rubrum* (189, 26.0%), *M. gypseum* (21, 2.9%), and *Epidermophyton floccosum* (2, 0.3%). 4. *M. canis* was the chief cause of tinea faciale in children under 14. The infection due to *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis* outnumbered *T. rubrum* markedly in the young age group before 14, but *T. rubrum* predominated in the middle age group from 20 to 29. In the old age group after 40, *T. mentagrophytes* reappeared as a major cause of the disease. 5. *T. mentagrophytes* predominated in rural area and *M. canis* in urban area but no sexual variation was found. *T. rubrum* and *M. gypseum* prevailed slightly more in urban areas than in rural areas. 6. Eczematous annular ringworm (without central clearing) types were seen most frequently in the cases caused by *T. mentagrophytes* and classic ringworm types were seen most frequently in the cases caused by *M. canis*. 7. Coexistent fungal infections were chiefly *T. corporis* in the cases of *T. mentagrophytes* and *M. canis*, but *T. pedis* and *T. unguis* in the cases of *T. rubrum*. 8. As a result of mating studies, 177 strains of *T. mentagrophytes* proved to be *Arthroderma vanbreuseghemii* (51 of the '+' mating type and 126 of the '-' mating type), 12 strains of *M. gypseum* proved to be *Nannizzia* (N.) *incurvata* (4, '-' and 8, '-') and 4 proved to be *N. gypsea* (2, '+' and 2, '-').

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, DISSABS, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 15:50:17 ON 14 JUL 2006)

L19 4874 S "WERNER M"?/AU
 L20 1045 S "STROBEL M"?/AU
 L21 5 S L19 AND L20
 L22 5914 S L19 OR L20
 L23 0 S L22 AND L2
 L24 2 S L22 AND CANIS
 L25 5 S L21 OR L24
 L26 5 DUP REM L25 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

Author(s)

L26 ANSWER 1 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:257865 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400258033
 TITLE: Method for producing a ringworm vaccine.
 AUTHOR(S): **Strobel, Michael** [Inventor, Reprint Author];
Werner, Mark [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: 1200 S. Highway 3, Northfield, MN, 55057, USA
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6723328 20040420
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and
 Trademark Office Patents, (Apr 20 2004) Vol. 1281, No.
 3. <http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
 ISSN: 0098-1133 (ISSN print).
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 12 May 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 12 May 2004

AB A method of producing a ringworm vaccine isolated from at least one dermatophyte along with suitable carrier is disclosed. The method comprises making an antigen preparation comprising the dermatophyte antigen and combining the antigen preparation with a suitable carrier.

L26 ANSWER 2 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:489097 BIOSIS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200489097
 TITLE: Ringworm vaccine.
 AUTHOR(S): **Strobel, Michael** [Inventor]; **Werner, Mark** [Inventor]
 CORPORATE SOURCE: ASSIGNEE: Jefferson Labs, Inc.
 PATENT INFORMATION: US 6428789 20020806
 SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and
 Trademark Office Patents, (Aug. 6, 2002) Vol. 1261, No.
 1. <http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.
 CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Sep 2002
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Sep 2002

AB A ringworm vaccine is disclosed comprising antigen isolated from at least one dermatophyte and a suitable carrier. The "antigen" can include a single antigen from a dermatophyte or a plurality of antigens as long as at least one antigen is included which will produce a sufficient immune response to confer resistance to ringworm infection upon the recipient of the vaccine. The antigen can also be isolated from more than one dermatophyte. If a preparation from more than one dermatophyte is made the antigen can include antigens which

are common to all species of dermatophytes employed and/or antigens which are only specific to certain species. A method of producing such a ringworm vaccine is also disclosed. The method comprises making an antigen preparation comprising the dermatophyte antigen described above and combining the antigen preparation with a suitable carrier. Methods of treating a patient are also disclosed employing the vaccine of the present invention and vaccines produced according to the method of the present invention. Methods are also disclosed for treating a pregnant patient with such vaccines such that the progeny of the pregnancy exhibit resistance to ringworm infection at birth.

L26 ANSWER 3 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:253033 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200100253033

TITLE: Ringworm vaccine.

AUTHOR(S): **Werner, Mark** [Inventor, Reprint author];
Strobel, Michael [Inventor]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Northfield, MN, USA

ASSIGNEE: Jefferson Labs, Inc., Northfield, MN, USA

PATENT INFORMATION: US 6132733 20001017

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and
Trademark Office Patents, (Oct. 17, 2000) Vol. 1239,
No. 3. e-file.

CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 May 2001

Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002

AB A ringworm vaccine is disclosed comprising antigen isolated from at least one dermatophyte and a suitable carrier. The "antigen" can include a single antigen from a dermatophyte or a plurality of antigens as long as at least one antigen is included which will produce a sufficient immune response to confer resistance to ringworm infection upon the recipient of the vaccine. The antigen can also be isolated from more than one dermatophyte. If a preparation from more than one dermatophyte is made the antigen can include antigens which are common to all species of dermatophytes employed and/or antigens which are only specific to certain species. A method of producing such a ringworm vaccine is also disclosed. The method comprises making an antigen preparation comprising the dermatophyte antigen described above and combining the antigen preparation with a suitable carrier. Methods of treating a patient are also disclosed employing the vaccine of the present invention and vaccines produced according to the method of the present invention. Methods are also disclosed for treating a pregnant patient with such vaccines such that the progeny of the pregnancy exhibit resistance to ringworm infection at birth.

L26 ANSWER 4 OF 5 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:29687 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200029687

TITLE: **M. canis** containing ringworm vaccine.

AUTHOR(S): **Werner, M.** [Inventor]; **Strobel, M.**
[Inventor]

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faribault, Minn., USA

ASSIGNEE: JEFFERSON LABS, INC.

PATENT INFORMATION: US 5453273 19950926

SOURCE: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and
Trademark Office Patents, (Sept. 26, 1995) Vol. 1178,
No. 4, pp. 2346. print.
CODEN: OGUPE7. ISSN: 0098-1133.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Dec 2001
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002

L26 ANSWER 5 OF 5 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990-321936 [43] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C1990-139367
TITLE: Ringworm vaccine - for treating or preventing
ringworm infection comprises antigen isolated from at
least one dermatophyte in suitable carrier.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 C03 D16
INVENTOR(S): STROBEL, M; WERNER, M
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (JEFF-N) JEFFERSON LABS INC; (STRO-I) STROBEL M;
(WERN-I) WERNER M
COUNTRY COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
EP 393371	A	19901024	(199043)*		
R: DE FR GB					
CA 2011896	A	19901021	(199103)		
JP 03128328	A	19910531	(199128)		
EP 393371	B1	19950823	(199538)	EN	9
R: DE FR GB					
DE 69021761	E	19950928	(199544)		
US 5453273	A	19950926	(199544)		5
JP 2972274	B2	19991108	(199952)		9
US 6132733	A	20001017	(200054)		
CA 2011896	C	20010508	(200129)	EN	
US 6428789	B1	20020806	(200254)		
US 2002187155	A1	20021212	(200301)		
EP 393371	B2	20040414	(200426)	EN	
R: DE FR GB					
US 6723328	B2	20040420	(200427)		
US 2006147475	A1	20060706	(200645)		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 393371	A	EP 1990-105356	19900321
JP 03128328	A	JP 1990-106305	19900421
EP 393371	B1	EP 1990-105356	19900321
DE 69021761	E	DE 1990-621761	19900321
		EP 1990-105356	19900321
US 5453273	A Cont of	US 1989-341867	19890421
		US 1991-775912	19911015
JP 2972274	B2	JP 1990-106305	19900421
US 6132733	A Cont of	US 1989-341867	19890421
	Div ex	US 1991-775912	19911015
		US 1995-483345	19950607
CA 2011896	C	CA 1990-2011896	19900309
US 6428789	B1 Cont of	US 1989-341867	19890421
	Div ex	US 1991-775912	19911015

		Div ex	US 1995-486345	19950607
			US 2000-592417	20000613
US 2002187155	A1	Cont of	US 1989-341867	19890421
		Div ex	US 1991-775912	19911015
		Div ex	US 1995-483345	19950607
		Cont of	US 2000-592417	20000613
			US 2002-170638	20020614
EP 393371	B2		EP 1990-105356	19900321
US 6723328	B2	Cont of	US 1989-341867	19890421
		Div ex	US 1991-775912	19911015
		Div ex	US 1995-483345	19950607
		Cont of	US 2000-592417	20000613
			US 2002-170638	20020614
US 2006147475	A1	Cont of	US 1989-341867	19890421
		Div ex	US 1991-775912	19911015
		Div ex	US 1995-483345	19950607
		Cont of	US 2000-592417	20000613
		Cont of	US 2002-170638	20020614
			US 2003-691387	20031022

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
DE 69021761	E Based on	EP 393371
JP 2972274	B2 Previous Publ.	JP 03128328
US 6132733	A Div ex	US 5453273
US 6428789	B1 Div ex	US 5453273
	Div ex	US 6132733
US 2002187155	A1 Div ex	US 5453273
	Div ex	US 6132733
	Cont of	US 6428789
US 6723328	B2 Div ex	US 5453273
	Div ex	US 6132733
	Cont of	US 6428789
US 2006147475	A1 Div ex	US 5453273
	Div ex	US 6132733
	Cont of	US 6428789
	Cont of	US 6723328

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1989-341867 19890421; US
 1991-775912 19911015; US
 1995-483345 19950607; US
 1995-486345 19950607; US
 2000-592417 20000613; US
 2002-170638 20020614; US
 2003-691387 20031022

AN 1990-321936 [43] WPIDS

AB EP 393371 A UPAB: 19930928

A new ringworm vaccine comprises antigen from at least one dermatophyte and a carrier. 22 dermatophytes are specifically claimed including *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum canis*, *Microsporum nanum*, *Trichophyton concentricum*, *Trichophyton megnini* and *Trichophyton verrucosum* ver. *discoides*.

Prefd. carriers include buffers, gels, microparticles, implantable solids, solvents and other adjuvants. Preferably the carrier is a lactose-containing solution of Lactated Ringers Solution (or other isotonic solution), aluminium hydroxide gel and formaldehyde.

The formaldehyde kills dermatophytes and prevents contamination

of non-specific fungus or bacteria. Preparation of the vaccine comprises making an antigen preparation e.g. by homogenising a culture of dermatophyte and aspirating the culture through a filter, and combining the antigen preparation with a suitable carrier.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The vaccine can be used to produce immunity to ringworm infection or to eradicate existing infection. The vaccine may be used on a pregnant patient without adverse effects to either the pregnancy or the progeny, such that the progeny exhibit resistance to ringworm infection at birth.

0/0

ABEQ EP 393371 B UPAB: 19950927

A ringworm vaccine comprising a homogenised, killed pure dermatophyte culture provided in a carrier.

Dwg.0/0

ABEQ US 5453273 A UPAB: 19951109

Ringworm vaccine comprises cells of *Microsporum canis* and opt. cells of *Microsporum gypsum* and/or *Trichophyton mentagrophytes* that have been killed with HCHO, then homogenised and dispersed with the usual carriers and opt. additives.

USE - The prods. are efficient vaccines for humans and animals against ringworm infection.

ADVANTAGE - The administration of these vaccines before infection prevents ringworm infection, avoiding the reoccurrence of infection often associated with post-infection therapy.

Dwg.0/0

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:52:37 ON 14 JUL 2006

FILE LAST UPDATED: 11 FEB 2006 (20060211/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 will soon be available. For details on the 2005 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate

L27	2116	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	MICROSPORUM/CT
L28	3714	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	TRICHOPHYTON/CT
L29	893	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L27 AND L28
L30	4323	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	TINEA/CT
L31	206	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L29 AND L30
L32	10104	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	VACCINES/CT
L33	35333	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	IMMUNIZATION/CT
L34	38821	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	VACCINATION/CT
L35	0	SEA	FILE=MEDLINE	ABB=ON	PLU=ON	L31 AND (L32 OR L33 OR L34)

-key terms

L27 2116 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON MICROSPORUM/CT
 L28 3714 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON TRICHOPHYTON/CT
 L29 893 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L28
 L30 4323 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON TINEA/CT
 L31 206 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND L30
 L36 42 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND (THERAPY OR
 THERAPEUTIC USE)/CT

L36 ANSWER 1 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004039519 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14739517
 TITLE: Tinea barbae (tinea sycosis): experience with nine cases.
 AUTHOR: Bonifaz Alexandro; Ramirez-Tamayo Teresa; Saul Amado
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dermatology Service and Micology Department, General Hospital of Mexico, Dr. Balmis 148, col Doctores CP 06720, Mexico D.F., Mexico.
 SOURCE: The Journal of dermatology, (2003 Dec) Vol. 30, No. 12, pp. 898-903.
 Journal code: 7600545. ISSN: 0385-2407.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Japan
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CASE REPORTS)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200402
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Jan 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 7 Feb 2004
 Entered Medline: 6 Feb 2004

ED Entered STN: 24 Jan 2004
 Last Updated on STN: 7 Feb 2004
 Entered Medline: 6 Feb 2004

AB Tinea barbae is a rare dermatophytosis that affects the hair and hair follicles of the beard and mustache. This paper presents 9 cases of tinea barbae observed over an 18-year period of time and classified as follows: 1 was superficial and 8 were deep (6 folliculitis-like and 2 kerion-like). Most of the cases (4) were associated with topical steroid therapy, others with pet contact (3 cases) and one with diabetes. The causal agents isolated were: Trichophyton rubrum in 3; Microsporum canis in 3; Trichophyton mentagrophytes in 2; and Trichophyton tonsurans in one. The involvement of the hair was observed and classified in all cases. The trichophytin skin reaction was positive in all 9 patients. All the patients were treated with systemic antimycotics, 3 cases with griseofulvin, 1 with ketoconazole, 3 with itraconazole, and 2 with terbinafine. Clinical and mycologic cures were achieved at 6 to 8 weeks of treatment at the usual doses.

L36 ANSWER 2 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003411886 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12950901
 TITLE: Abbreviated oral itraconazole therapy for tinea corporis and tinea cruris.
 AUTHOR: Sanmano B; Hiruma M; Mizoguchi M; Ogawa H
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Juntendo University School of Medicine, 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, 113-8421 Tokyo, Japan.
 SOURCE: Mycoses, (2003 Sep) Vol. 46, No. 8, pp. 316-21.
 Journal code: 8805008. ISSN: 0933-7407.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200312
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Sep 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2003
 Entered Medline: 9 Dec 2003

ED Entered STN: 3 Sep 2003
 Last Updated on STN: 18 Dec 2003
 Entered Medline: 9 Dec 2003

AB The present study was designed to determine the lowest dose of orally administered itraconazole and the shortest duration of therapy necessary for treatment of tinea corporis and tinea cruris. For all patients, the itraconazole dose was 100 mg twice a day immediately after meals. Twenty-eight patients received itraconazole on days 1 and 8, 12 patients received itraconazole on days 1 and 2, and five patients received itraconazole only on day 1. Clinical and mycological evaluations were performed at baseline and on day 14. Based on the clinical and mycological responses, treatment efficacy was classified as excellent, good, fair, or poor. "Excellent" and "good" responses made up 86% of the first group, 100% of the second group, and 20% of the third group. A comparison of efficacy ratings of the three regimens showed that the patients who received a single 200-mg dose had a significantly inferior outcome compared with the other two groups. We conclude that an abbreviated oral regimen of itraconazole for treatment of tinea corporis and tinea cruris requires a total dose of at least 400 mg to induce a favorable outcome.

L36 ANSWER 3 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000074739 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10592406
 TITLE: The use of itraconazole to treat cutaneous fungal infections in children.
 AUTHOR: Gupta A K; Nolting S; de Prost Y; Delescluse J; Degreef H; Theissen U; Wallace R; Marynissen G; De Doncker P
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Dermatology, Department of Medicine, Sunnybrook and Women's College Health Sciences Center (Sunnybrook site), and the University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.. agupta@exculink.com
 SOURCE: Dermatology (Basel, Switzerland), (1999) Vol. 199, No. 3, pp. 248-52.
 Journal code: 9203244. ISSN: 1018-8665.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 200001
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 4 Feb 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Feb 2000
 Entered Medline: 27 Jan 2000

ED Entered STN: 4 Feb 2000
 Last Updated on STN: 4 Feb 2000
 Entered Medline: 27 Jan 2000

AB BACKGROUND: Cutaneous mycoses such as tinea capitis, onychomycosis and some cases of tinea corporis/cruris, and tinea pedis/manus require oral antifungal therapy. There is relatively limited data regarding the use of the newer oral antifungal agents, e.g. itraconazole, in the treatment of these mycoses in children. OBJECTIVE: We wished to determine the efficacy and safety of itraconazole continuous therapy

in the management of cutaneous fungal infections in children.

METHODS: Children with cutaneous mycoses were treated with itraconazole in an open-label manner in 4 studies. For tinea capitis, the treatment regimens using itraconazole continuous therapy were: study 1, 3 mg/kg/day for 4 or 8 weeks; study 2, 5 mg/kg/day for 6 weeks, and study 3, 5 mg/kg/day for 4 weeks. In a different trial, study 4, itraconazole continuous therapy 5 mg/kg/day was used to treat toenail onychomycosis (duration: 12 weeks), tinea corporis/ cruris (duration: 1 week) and tinea pedis/manus (duration: 2 weeks).

RESULTS: The efficacy rates at follow-up 12 weeks from the start of therapy in children with tinea capitis treated using the itraconazole continuous regimen were: clinical cure (CC) and mycological cure (MC) in study 1 (n = 10, *Trichophyton violaceum* all patients), CC 50%, MC 86%; in study 2 (n = 35, *Microsporum canis* 22 patients, *Trichophyton* sp. 12 patients), CC 82.8%, MC 80%, and in study 3 (n = 16, *M. canis* 11 patients, *Trichophyton* sp. 5 patients), (CC 66.7%, MC 78.5%). Itraconazole was also effective in the treatment of dermatomycoses in 24 children (study 4). The CC and MC rates at the follow-up 8 weeks from the start of therapy in children with dermatomycoses and 12 months in children treated for onychomycosis were: onychomycosis (n = 1, *T. rubrum*), CC 100%, MC 100%; tinea corporis (n = 12, *M. canis* 10 patients), CC 100%, MC 90%; tinea cruris (n = 3, *Trichophyton* sp. 2 patients), CC 100%, MC 100%; tinea manus (n = 1, *T. rubrum*), CC 100%, MC 100%, and tinea pedis (n = 7, *T. rubrum*), CC 100%, MC 100%.

Adverse effects consisted of a cutaneous eruption in 1 (1.2%) of the 85 children, with mild, transient, asymptomatic elevation of liver function tests (less than twice the upper limit of normal) in 2 (3.4%) of 58 children in whom monitoring was performed. **CONCLUSIONS:**

Itraconazole is effective and safe in the treatment of tinea capitis and other cutaneous fungal infections in children.

L36 ANSWER 4 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999179586 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10079850
 TITLE: Dermatophyte infections in children.
 AUTHOR: Howard R M; Frieden I J
 CORPORATE SOURCE: University of California, San Francisco, USA.
 SOURCE: Advances in pediatric infectious diseases, (1999) Vol. 14, pp. 73-107. Ref: 147
 Journal code: 8803391. ISSN: 0884-9404.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199905
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jun 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 1999
 Entered Medline: 17 May 1999
 ED Entered STN: 1 Jun 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jun 1999
 Entered Medline: 17 May 1999

L36 ANSWER 5 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999080215 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9863080
 TITLE: Clinical and experimental studies on composite divitriol infusion in treating tinea manum.
 AUTHOR: Yang Z B; Ouyang H; Li X C
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Affiliated Hospital of Hunan College of Traditional

SOURCE: Chinese Medicine, Changsha.
 Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he za zhi Zhongguo Zhongxiyi
 jiehe zazhi = Chinese journal of integrated traditional
 and Western medicine / Zhongguo Zhong xi yi jie he xue
 hui, Zhongguo Zhong yi yan jiu yuan zhu ban, (1997 Mar)
 Vol. 17, No. 3, pp. 150-1.
 Journal code: 9211576. ISSN: 1003-5370.

PUB. COUNTRY: China
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LANGUAGE: Chinese
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 199901
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Jan 1999
 Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 11 Jan 1999

ED Entered STN: 28 Jan 1999

Last Updated on STN: 28 Jan 1999

Entered Medline: 11 Jan 1999

AB OBJECTIVE: To investigate the effect of Composite Divitriol Infusion
 (CDI) in treating tinea manum and studying its antimycotic action.
 METHODS: CDI was used to treat 139 patients with tinea manum. The
 experimental study in vivo was done, scanning electron microscopy
 (SEM) was used to observe the therapeutical effect of CDI. RESULTS:
 One hundred and four cases among the 139 patients were cured, 21 were
 markedly effective, 10 improved and 4 ineffective, the effective rate
 being 89.9%. Between CDI group and the control group, there was a
 very significant difference ($\chi^2 > 12.84$, $P < 0.005$). The
 antimycotic action of CDI was studied in vitro. Its minimum
 inhibitory concentrations (MIC) of CDI were about 0.25% for
 Trichophyton rubrum, and 0.5% for Trichophyton gypseum and Microsporum
 gypseum. Trichophyton rubrum immersed with CDI show that the mycelia
 became roughened, deformed and macroconidium became smaller under SEM.
 CONCLUSION: CDI is valuable in treating tinea manum.

L36 ANSWER 6 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998289330 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9626090

TITLE: Tolnaftate, a potent topical antifungal agent.

AUTHOR: Robinson H M Jr; Raskin J

SOURCE: Archives of dermatology, (1965 Apr) Vol. 91, No. 4, pp.
 372-6.

Journal code: 0372433. ISSN: 0003-987X.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)

Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 199806

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Jul 1998

Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 1998

Entered Medline: 30 Jun 1998

ED Entered STN: 13 Jul 1998

Last Updated on STN: 13 Jul 1998

Entered Medline: 30 Jun 1998

L36 ANSWER 7 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 94095289 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8270336

10/691387

TITLE: Dermatophytosis of children in Kuwait: a prospective survey.
AUTHOR: al-Fouzan A S; Nanda A; Kubec K
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Dermatology, Al-Sabah Hospital, Kuwait.
SOURCE: International journal of dermatology, (1993 Nov) Vol. 32, No. 11, pp. 798-801.
Journal code: 0243704. ISSN: 0011-9059.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199401
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Feb 1994
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 1994
Entered Medline: 31 Jan 1994
ED Entered STN: 15 Feb 1994
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 1994
Entered Medline: 31 Jan 1994
AB BACKGROUND. Tinea capitis in children is widely reported, whereas there have been only isolated reports on involvement of sites other than the scalp. The purpose of this study was to examine the epidemiological features and treatment responses of dermatophytosis of children in Kuwait. METHODS. Epidemiological features and the treatment responses of 202 consecutive children with dermatophytosis were studied. RESULTS. The 202 children constituted 44% of the total dermatophytic infections seen during a period of 1 year. Tinea capitis was the most commonly encountered infection (78%), followed by tinea corporis, tinea faciei, tinea cruris and manus, respectively. Microsporum canis was the most prevalent species (96%) in this region. A history of pets at home could be elicited in 52% of the cases. A familial occurrence of similar infections was seen in 56% of the patients. In patients with tinea capitis, addition of topical clotrimazole or ketoconazole to oral griseofulvin produced better therapeutic results compared to griseofulvin alone or in combination with selenium sulfide shampoo. CONCLUSIONS. Tinea capitis is the most common dermatophytic infection in children. Thirty percent of the children may have dermatophytosis at sites other than the scalp. A combination of topical clotrimazole or ketoconazole with oral griseofulvin is superior to griseofulvin alone or in combination with selenium sulfide shampoo in the treatment of tinea capitis.

L36 ANSWER 8 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 86088959 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 3510297
TITLE: Synthesis and structure-activity relationships of naftifine-related allylamine antimycotics.
AUTHOR: Stutz A; Georgopoulos A; Granitzer W; Petranyi G; Berney D
SOURCE: Journal of medicinal chemistry, (1986 Jan) Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 112-25.
Journal code: 9716531. ISSN: 0022-2623.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198602
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 19 Feb 1986
ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999

Entered Medline: 19 Feb 1986

AB Naftifine (1) is the first representative of the new antifungal allylamine derivatives. Its biological activity is strictly bound to specific structural requirements that are unrelated to those of known antifungals. A tertiary allylamine function seems to be a prerequisite for activity against fungi. By systematic variation of the individual structural elements in 1, detailed structure-activity relationships are defined in which the phenyl ring is the structural feature permitting the widest variations. Versatile synthetic routes to allylamine derivatives and comparative biological data are presented.

L36 ANSWER 9 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86042847 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4059289

TITLE: Treatment of tinea corporis or tinea cruris with bifonazole 1% gel: an open, multicentre study.

AUTHOR: Belli L; Galimberti R; Negroni R; Rohwedder R; Castro J M

SOURCE: Pharmatherapeutica, (1985) Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 106-8. Journal code: 7606274. ISSN: 0308-051X.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 198512

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 18 Dec 1985

ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1990

Last Updated on STN: 21 Mar 1990

Entered Medline: 18 Dec 1985

AB An open, multicentre study was carried out in 103 patients with confirmed dermatophyte infections (tinea cruris or tinea corporis). The fungi isolated were *Tr. rubrum* (45), *Tr. mentagrophytes* (11), *Ep. floccosum* (26) and *M. canis* (21). All patients were treated with a single daily application of bifonazole (1% gel) and the duration of treatment was 3 weeks. Weekly clinical controls were performed during the therapeutic period and at least two clinical and mycological examinations were given after the end of treatment. Treatment was evaluated according to the clinical and mycological findings at the 14th post-therapeutic day. The results obtained were classified as very good in 80 patients, good in 11, moderate in 11 and failure in 1 patient. Local tolerance was very good and no side-effects were observed in any patients.

L36 ANSWER 10 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 82034732 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7026932

TITLE: [Sycosis of the beard (tinea barbae). Analysis of 42 cases].

Sicose por fungos dermatofitos (tinha da barba).

Analise de 42 casos.

AUTHOR: De Lacerda M H; Caldeira J B; Delfino J P; Nunes F P; Goncalves H; Lobo C

SOURCE: Medicina cutanea ibero-latino-americana, (1981) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 161-78.

Journal code: 7601805. ISSN: 0210-5187.

PUB. COUNTRY: Portugal

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: Portuguese
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198112
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 15 Dec 1981

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 15 Dec 1981

AB 42 patients suffering from dermatophytic fungus infection involving the bearded area, face and neck (tinea barbae) were seen in the Clinic between 1970 and 1977. The clinical diagnosis was confirmed by microscopic examination (KOH) of skin and hair scrapings in all the patients. The material obtained from 39 patients and inoculated gave a positive culture; in were isolated and following fungi: T rubrum-18, T. mentagrophytes-16, T. megninii-1, T. violaceum-2, M. canis-2. From the clinical point of view it was possible to classify the patients in 3 main types: --Superficial type-11 patients. --Kerion-10 patients (T. mentagrophytes-9, M. canis-1). --Nodular type-deep seated nodules, without discharging, very slow evolution - 21 patients (T. mentagrophytes-4, T. rubrum-13, T. megninii-1, T. violaceum-1). It was obtained material for histology in 13 patients: 3 suffering from kerion and 10 with the nodular clinical type. The histology of the Kerion type showed a marked inflammatory reaction consisting largely of neutrophils surrounding the hair follicles. Only in one examination, out of the 3 patients studied with Kerion, showed fungi, on PAS. The 10 patients suffering from the nodular type of infection who were studied histologically showed a more or less uniform picture, which consisted in a more deep seated infiltration specially consisting of lymphocytes and plasmocytes, on the derme but not so perifollicular as in Kerion and, in 2 cases, there was a tendency to form a tuberculoid structure. The PAS was positive in 6 patients. The fungi were always intrafollicular. All the patients were treated with griseofulvin 1 gr. per day. All of them healed after a period of 4-8 weeks of treatment.

L36 ANSWER 11 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 81263847 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7021507
 TITLE: Effectiveness of a topical antifungal agent
 (clotrimazole) in dogs.
 AUTHOR: McCurdy H D; Hepler D I; Larson K A
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association,
 (1981 Jul 15) Vol. 179, No. 2, pp. 163-5.
 Journal code: 7503067. ISSN: 0003-1488.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198110
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 25 Oct 1981

ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 25 Oct 1981

AB An infection of Trichophyton mentagrophytes was induced in 13 dogs, and of Microsporum canis, in 9 dogs. After the lesions became

established, they were assigned to a group for clotrimazole treatment, miconazole treatment, or no treatment. Treatments were applied one daily for 28 days, using a double blind method. The lesions were evaluated by daily scoring of severity and by semiweekly culturing throughout the treatment period. Compared with untreated controls, the response to clotrimazole was significantly better from day 11 until the end of the study. The response to clotrimazole equaled or occasionally exceeded that to miconazole.

L36 ANSWER 12 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 81172829 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7012610
 TITLE: [Double blind, randomized in vivo investigations comparing the antifungals clotrimazole, tolinaftate and naftifine (author's transl)].
 Doppelblinde, randomisierte vergleichende in vivo Untersuchungen zwischen den Antimykotika Clotrimazol, Tolinaftat und Naftifin.
 AUTHOR: Hantschke D; Reichenberger M
 SOURCE: Mykosen, (1980 Dec) Vol. 23, No. 12, pp. 657-68.
 Journal code: 0400765. ISSN: 0027-5557.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
 LANGUAGE: German
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198106
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 13 Jun 1981
 ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 13 Jun 1981

L36 ANSWER 13 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 81078306 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6255534
 TITLE: Treatment of dermatomycoses with ketoconazole.
 AUTHOR: Welsh O; Rodriguez M
 SOURCE: Reviews of infectious diseases, (1980 Jul-Aug) Vol. 2,
 No. 4, pp. 582-5.
 Journal code: 7905878. ISSN: 0162-0886.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 198102
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 19 Feb 1981
 ED Entered STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 16 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 19 Feb 1981
 AB Forty patients (22 males and 18 nonpregnant females) with tegumentary mycoses were treated with ketoconazole (R41,400). The group included 39 patients with dermatophytoses and one with tinea versicolor. Ketoconazole was administered in one dose per day taken with water 2 hr before or after breakfast for one month; patients weighing < 30 kg received 100 mg of ketoconazole per day, whereas those weighing > 30

kg received 200 mg per day. Twenty-one patients had complete clinical and mycologic cure, two responded clinically but the last culture was positive, eight had partial improvement, and three had no improvement at all. In six cases the treatment was stopped (in one because of gastric intolerance). The main adverse effect of ketoconazole was nausea; only one patient had vomiting. The results indicate that ketoconazole is a safe and effective drug for treatment of dermatomycosis.

L36 ANSWER 14 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 79123576 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 743028
 TITLE: The treatment of tinea.
 AUTHOR: Donald G F
 SOURCE: Australian family physician, (1978 Dec) Vol. 7, No. 12, pp. 1503, 1505-8.
 Journal code: 0326701. ISSN: 0300-8495.
 PUB. COUNTRY: Australia
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197904
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 26 Apr 1979
 ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 26 Apr 1979

L36 ANSWER 15 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 76246846 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1231047
 TITLE: [Zoonoses in veterinary practice. 3. Chlamydial, rickettsial and fungal infections].
 Aktuelle Zoonosen in der tierärztlichen Praxis.
 AUTHOR: Krauss H; Weber A
 SOURCE: Tierärztliche Praxis, (1975) Vol. 3, No. 4, pp. 387-93.
 Journal code: 7501042. ISSN: 0303-6286.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: German
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197610
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 2 Oct 1976
 ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 2 Oct 1976

L36 ANSWER 16 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 76159614 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 769697
 TITLE: Clinical evaluation of clotrimazole. A broad-spectrum antifungal agent.
 AUTHOR: Spiekermann P H; Young M D
 SOURCE: Archives of dermatology, (1976 Mar) Vol. 112, No. 3, pp. 350-2.
 Journal code: 0372433. ISSN: 0003-987X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 (CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 (RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197606

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
 Entered Medline: 2 Jun 1976

ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
 Entered Medline: 2 Jun 1976

AB The efficacy and safety of the broad-spectrum, topically applied antifungal agent clotrimazole were evaluated in two double-blind, multicentric trials. Ten investigators reported on a total of 1,361 cases in which a 1% solution or a 1% cream formulation was compared with its respective vehicle. Clotrimazole was therapeutically effective, as confirmed by mycological cure (negative microscopy and culture) and clinical improvement, in tinea pedis, tinea cruris, tinea corporis, pityriasis versicolor, and cutaneous candidiasis. Furthermore, species identification established the efficacy of clotrimazole against *Trichophyton rubrum*, *T mentagrophytes*, *Epidermophyton floccosum*, *Microsporum canis*, *Malassezia furfur* (*Pityrosporum orbiculare*), and *Candida albicans*. Safety was demonstrated by the low incidence of possibly drug-related adverse experiences, namely, 19 (2.7%) of 699 patients who were treated with clotrimazole, of whom four (0.6%) discontinued treatment.

L36 ANSWER 17 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75196279 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1096122

TITLE: Topical treatment of dermatophytoses and candidoses.

AUTHOR: Keczk K; Leighton I; Good C S

SOURCE: The Practitioner, (1975 Mar) Vol. 214, No. 1281, pp. 412-7.
 Journal code: 0404245. ISSN: 0032-6518.

PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
 (CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIAL)
 Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197509

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 22 Sep 1975

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 22 Sep 1975

AB In a double-blind trial clotrimazole cream was compared with tolinaftate cream in the treatment of dermatophytoses and with nystatin cream in the treatment of candidoses. Clotrimazole was shown to be effective against both dermatophytoses and candidoses and was as effective and acceptable as tolinaftate and nystatin creams in each condition.

L36 ANSWER 18 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75174957 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 805931

TITLE: [Econazole nitrate. In vitro tests and clinical trial].
Econazol-Nitrat. In-vitro-Testung und klinische
Prufung.

AUTHOR: Dorn M; Scherwitz C; Lentze I; Plewig G

SOURCE: MMW, Munchener medizinische Wochenschrift, (1975 Apr
18) Vol. 117, No. 16, pp. 687-92.
Journal code: 7801805. ISSN: 0341-3098.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of

DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: German

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197509

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 5 Sep 1975

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 5 Sep 1975

AB Econazole-nitrate is a new potent antifungal drug with a broad
spectrum against dermatophytes, yeasts and moulds; in addition it is
effective against gram-positive bacteria. Econazole nitrate was
tested in-vitro for antifungal and anti-microbial properties. In an
open trial 75 patients were treated with a 1 percent econazole cream.
Cure was achieved in tinea pedis in 91 percent; in tinea
genitocruralis in 100 percent and in tinea corporis in 92 percent.
The remainder were greatly improved. 22 patients with erythrasma were
cured within 3 weeks.

L36 ANSWER 19 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 75028015 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4278801

TITLE: [Evaluation of mycological laboratory data in
dermatology (author's transl)].
Was leistet die mykologisch-kulturelle Untersuchung?.

AUTHOR: Fischer E

SOURCE: Dermatologica, (1974) Vol. 148, No. 5, pp. 265-9.
Journal code: 0211607. ISSN: 0011-9075.

PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: German

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197501

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 6 Jan 1975

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 6 Jan 1975

L36 ANSWER 20 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 74292448 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4277164

TITLE: [Dermatophytoses. Mycoses of the skin due to
dermatophytes].
Dermatophytien. Pilzerkrankungen der Haut durch
Dermatophyten.

AUTHOR: Rieth H

SOURCE: Der Hautarzt; Zeitschrift fur Dermatologie,
Venerologie, und verwandte Gebiete, (1974 Jun) Vol. 25,

No. 6, pp. 298-303.
 Journal code: 0372755. ISSN: 0017-8470.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: German
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197410
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 31 Oct 1974

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 31 Oct 1974

L36 ANSWER 21 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 74275276 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4407837
 TITLE: Studies on the treatment of dermatophytic infections of
 glabrous skin by topical treatment alone or with
 combination of griseofulvin for comparison.

AUTHOR: Erbakan N; Or A N; Palali Z; Basaran E
 SOURCE: Mycopathologia et mycologia applicata, (1974 Apr 30)
 Vol. 52, No. 3, pp. 291-8.
 Journal code: 7505688. ISSN: 0027-5530.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197409
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 13 Sep 1974

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 13 Sep 1974

L36 ANSWER 22 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 74261542 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4839259
 TITLE: [Treatment of trichophytosis and microsporosis of the
 glabrous skin with a 5-per cent solution of
 griseofulvin in dimethyl sulfoxide].
 Lechenie trikhofitii i mikrosporii gladkoi kozhi
 5-protsentnym rastvorom grizeoful'vina v
 dimetilsul'fokside.

AUTHOR: Medvedeva E A; Timofeeva E D; Beliavtseva I S
 SOURCE: Vestnik dermatologii i venerologii, (1974 May) Vol. 48,
 No. 5, pp. 45-9.
 Journal code: 0414246. ISSN: 0042-4609.

PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197408
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 28 Aug 1974

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 28 Aug 1974

L36 ANSWER 23 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 74103784 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4149874
 TITLE: [Effect of griseofulvin on the activity of certain enzymes the serum polarograms in trichophytosis and microsporosis].
 Vliianie grizeoful'vina na aktivnost' nekotorykh fermentov i poliarogramm syvorotki krovi u bol'nykh trikhofitiei i mikrosporiei.
 AUTHOR: Mansurova I D; Kiiamov F A; Kaletkina L G; Shipilova L V
 SOURCE: Vestnik dermatologii i venerologii, (1973 Nov) Vol. 47, No. 11, pp. 48-52.
 Journal code: 0414246. ISSN: 0042-4609.
 PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197404
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
 Entered Medline: 17 Apr 1974
 ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1995
 Entered Medline: 17 Apr 1974

L36 ANSWER 24 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 74074507 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4272311
 TITLE: Superficial fungus infections.
 AUTHOR: Stone O J; Westburg S P
 SOURCE: American family physician, (1974 Jan) Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 163-72.
 Journal code: 1272646. ISSN: 0002-838X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197403
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 7 Mar 1974
 ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
 Entered Medline: 7 Mar 1974

L36 ANSWER 25 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 73259695 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4581944
 TITLE: A review of experimental human fungus infections.
 AUTHOR: Knight A G
 SOURCE: The Journal of investigative dermatology, (1972 Oct) Vol. 59, No. 4, pp. 354-8. Ref: 36
 Journal code: 0426720. ISSN: 0022-202X.
 PUB. COUNTRY: United States
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 General Review; (REVIEW)
 LANGUAGE: English
 FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals

10/691387

ENTRY MONTH: 197311
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 16 Nov 1973

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 16 Nov 1973

L36 ANSWER 26 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73201534 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4712323
TITLE: [Miconazol nitrate, a new broad spectrum antimycotic
for local therapy in dermatomycoses. II. Effect in
trichophytosis, microsporia, and cutaneous candidiasis
in guinea pigs].
Miconazol-Nitrat, ein neues Breitspektrum-Antimykotikum
fur die Lokalbehandlung von Dermatomykosen. II. Die
Wirkung bei Meerschweinchen-Trichophytie und
-Mikrosporie und bei cutaner Meerschweinchen-Candidose.
AUTHOR: Refai M
SOURCE: Mykosen, (1973 Feb) Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 67-8.
Journal code: 0400765. ISSN: 0027-5557.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197308
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 18 Aug 1973

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 18 Aug 1973

L36 ANSWER 27 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73122095 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5172785
TITLE: Selected feline dermatoses.
AUTHOR: Berry J M; Mosier J E
SOURCE: The Veterinary clinics of North America, (1971 May)
Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 217-24.
Journal code: 1247712. ISSN: 0091-0279.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197304
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 12 Apr 1973

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 12 Apr 1973

L36 ANSWER 28 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 73057255 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4565440
TITLE: [Fungal species imported to Switzerland].
Espèces fongiques d'importation en Suisse.
AUTHOR: Grigoriu D; Jeanneret J P; Gaudin P

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/691387

SOURCE: Sabouraudia, (1972 Nov) Vol. 10, No. 3, pp. 209-11.
Journal code: 0417341. ISSN: 0036-2174.
PUB. COUNTRY: SCOTLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197302
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 8 Feb 1973
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 8 Feb 1973

L36 ANSWER 29 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72105366 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5168224
TITLE: [Antifungal properties of sanquinarin].
Antifungal'nye svoistva sangvinarina.
AUTHOR: Vichkanova S A; Adgina V V
SOURCE: Antibiotiki, (1971 Jul) Vol. 16, No. 7, pp. 609-12.
Journal code: 0375020. ISSN: 0003-5637.
PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Russian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 18 Apr 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 18 Apr 1972

L36 ANSWER 30 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72105326 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4621697
TITLE: Topical antimicrobial activity of 6-methoxy-1-phenazinol 5,10-dioxide, cupric complex.
AUTHOR: Maestrone G; Darker R; Hemrick F; Mitrovic M
SOURCE: American journal of veterinary research, (1972 Jan)
Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 185-93.
Journal code: 0375011. ISSN: 0002-9645.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 18 Apr 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 18 Apr 1972

L36 ANSWER 31 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72078461 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4257259
TITLE: Dermatomycoses in fur animals: chinchilla, ferret, mink and rabbit.

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

10/691387

AUTHOR: Hagen K W; Gorham J R
SOURCE: Veterinary medicine, small animal clinician : VM, SAC,
(1972 Jan) Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 43-8.
Journal code: 8707901. ISSN: 0042-4889.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197203
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 9 Mar 1972

ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 9 Mar 1972

L36 ANSWER 32 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71225195 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5088179
TITLE: [In vitro studies on the usefulness of
1-p-chlorobenzyl-2-methylbenzimidazole in the treatment
of mycoses].
In vitro-Untersuchungen zur Anwendbarkeit von
1-p-Chlorbenzyl-2-methylbenzimidazol in der
Mykosebehandlung.

AUTHOR: Raab W; Windisch J
SOURCE: Archiv fur dermatologische Forschung, (1971) Vol. 240,
No. 4, pp. 365-74.
Journal code: 7512588. ISSN: 0003-9187.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197108
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 7 Aug 1971

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 7 Aug 1971

L36 ANSWER 33 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71025722 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5761186
TITLE: [Dermatomycoses in horses].
Dermatomykosen bei Pferden.
AUTHOR: Plempel M; Meckenstock E; Meister G
SOURCE: Mykosen, (1968 Jan 1) Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 29-32.
Journal code: 0400765. ISSN: 0027-5557.

PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: German
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197012
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 21 Dec 1970

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 21 Dec 1970

Searcher : Shears 571-272-2528

L36 ANSWER 34 OF 42. MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 71017889 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5475241
 TITLE: [Experimental study of the antifungal effect of phenyl mercury borate. II. Animal study].
 Etude experimentale du pouvoir antifongique du phenyl hydrargyri boras. II. Etude chez l'animal.
 AUTHOR: Grigoriu D; Grigoriu A
 SOURCE: Mykosen, (1970 Feb 1) Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 85-90.
 Journal code: 0400765. ISSN: 0027-5557.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: French
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197012
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
 Entered Medline: 12 Dec 1970
 ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
 Entered Medline: 12 Dec 1970

L36 ANSWER 35 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 70287239 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4989743
 TITLE: [6-hydroxy-1,3-benzoxathiol-2-one, an antipsoriatic with antibacterial and antimycotic properties].
 6-Hydroxy-1,3-benzoxathiol-2-on, ein Antipsoriaticum mit antibakteriellen und antimykotischen Eigenschaften.
 AUTHOR: Wildfeuer A
 SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung, (1970 Jun) Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 824-31.
 Journal code: 0372660. ISSN: 0004-4172.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: German
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197010
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 30 Oct 1970
 ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 30 Oct 1970

L36 ANSWER 36 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 70277835 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5747691
 TITLE: [The treatment of trichophytosis caused by zoophilic fungi].
 Lechenie trikhofitii, obuslovlennoi zoofil'nyimi gribami.
 AUTHOR: Medvedeva E A
 SOURCE: Vestnik dermatologii i venerologii, (1968 Nov) Vol. 42, No. 11, pp. 47-53.
 Journal code: 0414246. ISSN: 0042-4609.
 PUB. COUNTRY: USSR
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: Russian

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197010
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Entered Medline: 15 Oct 1970

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Entered Medline: 15 Oct 1970

L36 ANSWER 37 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 70107914 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4984062
 TITLE: [New tetrahydro-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thiones with
 antimycotic, antibacterial and anthelmintic effect].
 Neue Tetrahydro-1,3,5-thiadiazin-2-thione mit
 antimycotischer, antibakterieller und anthelmintischer
 Wirksamkeit.
 AUTHOR: Schorr M; Durckheimer W; Klatt P; Lammler G; Neseemann
 G; Schrinner E
 SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung, (1969 Nov) Vol. 19, No. 11, pp.
 1807-19.
 Journal code: 0372660. ISSN: 0004-4172.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: German
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197003
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Entered Medline: 24 Mar 1970

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Entered Medline: 24 Mar 1970

L36 ANSWER 38 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 70063692 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4902563
 TITLE: [Fungus diseases of the external female genitalia
 (except candidiasis)].
 Pilzerkrankungen des ausseren weiblichen Genitale
 (ausser Candidiasis).
 AUTHOR: Grimmer H
 SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten, (1969
 Mar 15) Vol. 44, No. 6, pp. Suppl:37-54.
 Journal code: 0367575. ISSN: 0044-2844.
 PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
 LANGUAGE: German
 FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
 ENTRY MONTH: 197002
 ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 2 Feb 1970

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
 Entered Medline: 2 Feb 1970

L36 ANSWER 39 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 69289832 MEDLINE
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5811080

TITLE: [Therapeutic action of vaccines extracted from soil
keratinophilic fungi].
L'effet therapeutique des vaccins extraits de
champignons keratinophiles du soluble

AUTHOR: Alteras I

SOURCE: Mycopathologia et mycologia applicata, (1969 Jul 28)
Vol. 38, No. 1, pp. 145-50.
Journal code: 7505688. ISSN: 0027-5530.

PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: French

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 196910

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 30 Oct 1969

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 30 Oct 1969

L36 ANSWER 40 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 68321123 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5627182

TITLE: [The occurrence of dermatophytes in skin mycoses in the
area of Conakry in the Republic of Guinea].
Erscheinung von Dermatophyten bei Hautmykosen im Gebiet
von Conakry in der Republik Guinea.

AUTHOR: Polster M

SOURCE: Dermatologia internationalis, (1967 Jan-Mar) Vol. 6,
No. 1, pp. 57-8.
Journal code: 0243670. ISSN: 0096-1108.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: German

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 196808

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 29 Aug 1968

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1999
Entered Medline: 29 Aug 1968

L36 ANSWER 41 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 68233237 MEDLINE

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4231063

TITLE: Superficial dermatomycoses in Bangkok, Thailand.

AUTHOR: Kotrajaras R

SOURCE: Dermatologia internationalis, (1967 Apr-Jun) Vol. 6,
No. 2, pp. 104-8.
Journal code: 0243670. ISSN: 0096-1108.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 196806

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 30 Jun 1968

ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990

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Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 30 Jun 1968

L36 ANSWER 42 OF 42 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 67203595 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5973425
TITLE: The unitary concept of ringworm.
AUTHOR: Neves H
SOURCE: Mycopathologia et mycologia applicata, (1966 Oct 4)
Vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 1-18.
Journal code: 7505688. ISSN: 0027-5530.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 196709
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 27 Sep 1967
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 27 Sep 1967

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10/691387

=> d his ful

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:40:32 ON 14 JUL 2006)
SET COST OFF

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:40:57 ON 14 JUL 2006

L1 376 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W) CANIS AND (TR!CHOPH
YTON OR T) (W) MENTAGROPHYT?
L2 143 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L1 AND (MICROSPOR? OR M) (W) GYPSEUM
L*** DEL 13 S L2 AND (RINGWORM OR RING WORM OR TINEA OR EPIDERMOPHYTOSI
L3 13 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (RINGWORM OR RING WORM OR TINEA
OR EPIDERMOPHYTOSIS OR TR!CHOPHYTOSIS)

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:43:52 ON 14 JUL 2006

D QUE L3
D L3 1-13 .BEVSTR

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN,
TOXCENTER, DISSABS, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 15:43:55 ON 14 JUL 2006

L4 216 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L3
L5 43 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L4 AND (VACCIN? OR IMMUNIS? OR
IMMUNIZ? OR TREAT? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT?)
L6 30 DUP REM L5 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D 1-30 IBIB ABS

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:46:22 ON 14 JUL 2006

E MICROSPORUM+ALL/CT
L7 410 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MICROSPORUM CANIS"/CT
E TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES+ALL/CT
L*** DEL 25163 S E3
L8 1087 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES"/CT
L9 224 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L7 AND L8
E MICROSPORUM GYPSEUM+ALL/CT
L10 362 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "MICROSPORUM GYPSEUM"/CT
L11 88 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L9 AND L10
E RINGWORM+ALL/CT
L*** DEL 57 S E1
L12 501 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (RINGWORM/CT OR "TINEA (SKIN DISEASE)"/
CT)
E TINEA+ALL/CT
L13 457 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (TINEA/CT OR "TINEA (GENUS)"/CT OR
"TINEA (SKIN DISEASE)"/CT)
L14 7 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L11 AND (L12 OR L13)
D QUE
L15 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14 NOT L3

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO, PHIC, PHIN,
TOXCENTER, DISSABS, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 15:49:20 ON 14 JUL 2006

L16 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L14
L17 4 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 NOT L5
L18 4 DUP REM L17 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D 1-4 IBIB ABS

FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIDS, JICST-EPLUS, JAPIO,
PHIC, PHIN, TOXCENTER, DISSABS, PASCAL' ENTERED AT 15:50:17 ON 14 JUL
2006

L19 4874 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "WERNER M"?/AU
L20 1045 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "STROBEL M"?/AU
L21 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 AND L20
L22 5914 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L19 OR L20

10/691387

L23 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND L2
L24 2 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND CANIS
L25 5 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 OR L24
L26 5 DUP REM L25 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
D 1-5 IBIB ABS

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:52:12 ON 14 JUL 2006

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:52:37 ON 14 JUL 2006

E MICROSPORUM CANIS/CT
L27 2116 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON MICROSPORUM/CT
E TRICHOPHYTON MENTAGROPHYTES/CT
L28 3714 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON TRICHOPHYTON/CT
L29 893 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L27 AND L28
E TINEA/CT 5
L30 4323 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON TINEA/CT
L31 206 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L29 AND L30
E VACCINES/CT 5
L32 10104 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON VACCINES/CT
E IMMUNIZATION/CT 5
L33 35333 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON IMMUNIZATION/CT
E VACCINATION/CT 5
L34 38821 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON VACCINATION/CT
L35 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND (L32 OR L33 OR L34)
L36 42 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L31 AND (THERAPY OR THERAPEUTIC
USE)/CT
E CULTURES/CT 5
E CULTURE/CT 5
L37 16536 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON CULTURE/CT
L38 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L36 AND L37
D QUE L35
D QUE L36
D L36 1-42 .BEVERLYMED

FILE HOME

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 14 Jul 2006 VOL 145 ISS 4
FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 Jul 2006 (20060713/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE MEDLINE

FILE LAST UPDATED: 13 JUL 2006 (20060713/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DA

10/691387

On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available. For details on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
See also:

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE BIOSIS

FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.

CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 12 July 2006 (20060712/ED)

FILE EMBASE

FILE COVERS 1974 TO 14 Jul 2006 (20060714/ED)

EMBASE has been reloaded. Enter HELP RLOAD for details.

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIDS

FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 JUL 2006 <20060714/UP>

MOST RECENT DERWENT UPDATE: 200645 <200645/DW>

DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX SUBSCRIBER FILE, COVERS 1963 TO DATE

>>> FOR A COPY OF THE DERWENT WORLD PATENTS INDEX STN USER GUIDE,
PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/training_center/patents/stn_guide.pdf

>>> FOR DETAILS OF THE PATENTS COVERED IN CURRENT UPDATES, SEE
<http://scientific.thomson.com/support/patents/coverage/latestupdates/>

>>> PLEASE BE AWARE OF THE NEW IPC REFORM IN 2006, SEE
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/ipc_reform.html a
<http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpf.pdf> <<<

>>> FOR FURTHER DETAILS ON THE FORTHCOMING DERWENT WORLD PATENTS
INDEX ENHANCEMENTS PLEASE VISIT:
http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

FILE JICST-EPLUS

FILE COVERS 1985 TO 10 JUL 2006 (20060710/ED)

10/691387

THE JICST-EPLUS FILE HAS BEEN RELOADED TO REFLECT THE 1999 CONTROLLED TERM (/CT) THESAURUS RELOAD.

FILE JAPIO

FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 APR 2006 <20060403/UP>

FILE COVERS APRIL 1973 TO DECEMBER 22, 2005

>>> GRAPHIC IMAGES AVAILABLE <<<

>>> NEW IPC8 DATA AND FUNCTIONALITY NOT YET AVAILABLE IN THIS FILE.
USE IPC7 FORMAT FOR SEARCHING THE IPC. WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS AND SEE OUR NEWS SECTION FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THE IPC REFORM <<<

FILE PHIC

FILE COVERS CURRENT RECORDS AND IS UPDATED DAILY

FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 JUL 2006 (20060714/ED)

FILE PHIN

FILE COVERS 1980 TO 7 JUL 2006 (20060707/ED)

FILE TOXCENTER

FILE COVERS 1907 TO 11 Jul 2006 (20060711/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

The MEDLINE file segment has been updated with 2006 MEDLINE data and features. See HELP RLOAD for details.

TOXCENTER thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/>

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.ht

http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

for a description of changes.

FILE DISSABS

FILE COVERS 1861 TO 21 JUN 2006 (20060621/ED)

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FILE PASCAL

FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 JUL 2006 <20060710/UP>

FILE COVERS 1977 TO DATE.

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